

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—INDIAN SERVICE.

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LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

*Supplemental estimates for the Indian service in California, Texas, and several of the distant Territories.*

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JANUARY 16, 1857.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, January 16, 1857.*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate herewith supplemental estimates of appropriations required during the next fiscal year for the Indian service in California, Texas, and several of the more distant Territories, together with such statements and other explanations as are thought adapted to facilitate the action of Congress thereon.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

Hon. N. P. BANKS,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*Supplemental comparative statement showing the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Interior for the service of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, under each head of appropriation; the amount of the last appropriation for a similar object; the difference between said estimate and the appropriation under each specific head; and the aggregate difference under all heads of appropriations.*

[For explanations see correspondence hereunto annexed.]

Object of the appropriation.	Amount of the present estimate.	Amount of the last appropriation for similar object.	Excess of present estimate over the last appropriation.	Excess of the last appropriation over present estimate.
Amount of former estimates brought forward.....	\$6,904,501 97	\$7,327,827 28	\$1,464,027 20	\$1,887,352 51
1. For compensation of three special agents and their interpreters for Indian tribes of Texas, and for incidental expenses, purchase of presents, &c.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	-----	-----
2. For expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas.....	71,707 50	74,658 50	-----	2,951 00
3. For establishment and maintenance of missions and schools on Indian reservations in Texas.....	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00	-----
4. For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling and office expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents....	17,000 00	27,850 00	-----	10,850 00
5. For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics and laborers at the reservations.....	162,000 00	174,150 00	-----	12,150 00
6. For the relief of the temporary wants of Indians of California outside of the reservations.....	10,000 00	-----	10,000 00	-----
7. For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars..... <i>Provided, That the amount appropriated by act of Congress of July 31, 1854, for negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Utah, may be expended for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in that Territory.</i>	28,200 00	45,000 00	-----	16,800 00
8. For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents....	39,500 00	30,000 00	9,500 00	-----



9. For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon -----	20,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	-----
10. For removal of Indians in Oregon to reservations, subsisting them, and aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, and for purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and other employés.-----	101,500 00	-----	101,500 00	-----
11. For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Oregon, being in addition to the portion of the appropriation of April 5, 1856, drawn for expenditure in said Territory -----	264,000 00	300,000 00	-----	36,000 00
12. For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington -----	40,000 00	30,000 00	10,000 00	-----
13. For restoring and maintaining peace with the Indian tribes of Washington Territory -----	150,000 00	-----	150,000 00	-----
14. For restoring and maintaining peace with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington, in addition to the amount drawn from the appropriation by act of April 5, 1856.-----	79,000 00	-----	79,000 00	-----
15. For the removal of Indians in the Territory of Washington to reservations; subsisting them, and aiding them in procuring their own subsistence; and for purchase of provisions and presents, and payment of laborers and necessary employés -----	60,000 00	-----	60,000 00	-----
16. For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico; and in making to the Indians in said Territory presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles; and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.-----	47,500 00	47,500 00	-----	-----
17. For carrying into effect treaties with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, viz.: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Kinawais, or David King, of Carp and Chocolate rivers, Michigan, the amount designed to have been secured to him in the tenth article of the treaty of March 28, 1836, with Ottawas and Chippewas, if he shall, on full investigation, be satisfied the same has not been paid.-----	100 00	-----	100 00	-----
18. For payment of this amount to William, in accordance with schedule "C" attached to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, proclaimed April 4, 1840, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of March 24, 1840-----	1,500 00	-----	1,500 00	-----
19. For the pay of an additional Indian agent for the Indians of New Mexico, at an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; and for the pay of two agents, at an annual salary of \$1,000 each—one for Indians in Utah, and one for the Wichitaws and neighboring tribes.-----	3,500 00	-----	3,500 00	-----

# STATEMENT—Continued.

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ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

Object of the appropriation.	Amount of the present estimate.	Amount of the last appropriation for a similar object.	Excess of the present estimate over the last appropriation.	Excess of the last appropriation over present estimate.
20. For the expenses of surveying and marking the external boundaries of Indian pueblos in the Territory of New Mexico -----	\$3,750 00	-----	\$3,750 00	-----
	8,023,759 47	\$8,081,985 78 8,023,759 47	1,907,877 20 -----	\$1,966,103 51 1,907,877 20
An aggregate reduction of -----		58,226 31	-----	58,226 31

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *City of Washington, January 14, 1857.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, January 8, 1857.*

SIR: Alluding to the remarks with which, on the 5th November last, the annual estimate of this office were transmitted for your consideration, I have now the honor to submit an "additional estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

The papers which are referred to in the "notes," copies of which, in duplicate, accompany the estimate, will be found quite voluminous, particularly as relates to the service in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

It will be observed that the superintendents in those Territories call for several appropriations to fulfil treaties not ratified at this time. Such items have been omitted in my estimate. In regard to Oregon, however, I have formed the opinion that the aggregate of appropriations required for the Territory should not be essentially diminished.

The estimate of the superintendent in California is reduced \$50,000.

In regard to the estimates for Texas, California, and the remote Territories, I have not followed the form of language adopted by the officers submitting estimates to this office, but forms corresponding, in great part, to appropriations heretofore made, describing objects of expenditure heretofore sanctioned by Congress. This will greatly simplify the operations of the Interior and Treasury Departments, and gives to the former a more general control of the objects and plans for disbursements.

To furnish to the two houses of Congress more full information respecting the policy of the department in regard to the service in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and the course pursued by its officers there, I have thought proper to send with this report, in duplicate, copies of the sundry papers, of which a schedule is hereto appended, remarking that the annual report of Governor Stevens, and other important papers, were not received here in time to lay them before Congress at the commencement of the present session.

Items Nos. 11 and 14, being for amounts in addition to an appropriation heretofore made, will, it is presumed, if placed at the disposal of the department, be subject to requisition immediately on their appropriation.

The remarks appended to items from No. 17 to 20, inclusive, and papers referred to, it is believed, furnish all necessary information in regard to them.

I would take occasion to remark that the estimates herewith enclosed have been prepared and are transmitted at as early a period after the receipt of the proper information from the Territories as has been practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND.  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

*Schedule of papers accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, relative to additional estimates for the Indian department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, and dated January 8, 1857.*

- No. 1.—Letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Governor Stevens, dated December 4, 1855.
- No. 2.—Letter of same to Superintendent Joel Palmer, dated December 4, 1855.
- No. 3.—Letter of same to same, dated January 17, 1856.
- No. 4.—Letter of same to Governor Stevens, dated March 4, 1856.
- No. 5.—Letter of same to Superintendent Joel Palmer, April 19, 1856.
- No. 6.—Letter of same to Governor Stevens, dated April 19, 1856.
- No. 7.—Extract from a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Absalom F. Hedges, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, dated June 21, 1856.
- No. 8.—Letter of same to same, dated October 18, 1856.
- No. 9.—Letter of same to same, dated November 3, 1856.
- No. 10.—Letter of same to Governor Stevens, dated November 3, 1856.
- No. 11.—Letter of same to Superintendent Hedges, dated November 19, 1856.
- No. 12.—Letter of same to Governor Stevens, dated November 19, 1856.
- No. 13.—Letter of same to Superintendent Hedges, dated December 11, 1856.
- No. 14.—Two letters of Superintendent Hedges to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 8, 1856.
- No. 15.—Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Hedges, dated December 18, 1856.
- No. 16.—Letter of same to Governor Stevens, dated December 18, 1856.
- No. 17.—Letter of Superintendent Hedges to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with which he forwarded his annual estimate of funds required for the service in Oregon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, dated November 22, 1856.
- No. 18.—Letter of same to same, dated November 25, 1856.
- No. 19.—Letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Hedges, dated December 31, 1856.
- No. 20.—Letter of same to Governor Stevens, dated January 2, 1857.
- No. 21.—The annual report of Governor Stevens, dated November 1, 1856, with the statements and tables appended, and accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 15, inclusive.

## No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, December 4, 1855.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt here of the letter of Agent J. Cain, of the 6th of October last, in which he informed this office of the difficulties existing within your superintendency among the Indians, and the then rumored murder of Agent Bolon, and appointment of B. F. Shaw in his stead, and enclosed copies of the "Oregonian" and Oregon "Times."

The information of the murder of Agent Bolon has been confirmed by despatches from the superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. Under the circumstances, the temporary appointment of Mr. Shaw will be recognized.

It is presumed you will have returned to your post by the time this communication reaches its destination. In view of the apparent extent of the disaffection existing among the Indians in the Washington and Oregon Territories, it will require your utmost energy and circumspection to control them. You will, where necessary and proper, act in concert with the military within your superintendency, and use all proper means, tempered with a judicious restraint upon anything like vindictive and unnecessary bloodshed, to secure a permanent peace among the various discontented tribes of the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,  
*Governor, &c., Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, December 4, 1855.*

SIR: Your letters of the 9th, 16th, and 19th October, together with their enclosures, all relating to the difficulties then existing in Oregon and Washington Territories among the different Indian tribes, and between the Indians and whites, arrived here on the 1st instant. The subject was promptly laid before the Secretary of the Interior, in order that such action might be taken, in conjunction with the War Department, as should be deemed warranted and proper.

I have now to advise you that it is understood the military arm of the public service on the Pacific coast will be advised, by the mail which is expected to leave New York to-morrow, concerning their duties in this emergency. You will instruct the agents of this department within your superintendency by all proper means to aid in carrying out whatever measures you may deem necessary to effect



peace among the several tribes of Indians, and restore harmony between them and the whites; and where practicable, you will confer and act in concert with the military on the coast, so as to avoid any seeming clashing of jurisdiction by which disaffection could take heart and encouragement. But while it may be proper that the measures to be employed shall be vigorous and effective, still they should be tempered with justice and such moderation as shall be wholly free from any charge of vindictiveness. You will, therefore, act with the utmost care and circumspection, avoid undue severity, yet act with such promptitude and energy as to secure respect to your authority. With these general directions, you will adopt such measures as, in conjunction with the authority and means in the hands of the military, shall seem in your judgment to be necessary to secure a permanent peace, a good understanding among all the parties participating in the difficulties of which your several communications make mention.

There is not now time to send you any funds with this communication; but with the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, you are authorized to draw upon this department for any expenditure that, in your opinion, the existing exigency absolutely demands, either for agricultural implements for the Indian reserve, provisions, clothing, or otherwise, as estimated in your letter of the 9th of October ultimo, providing, however, that the extent of such drafts does not exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. But due notice should, in every instance, be promptly forwarded to this office of the date of the draft, its amount, and object. And in incurring the expenditure for which such drafts may be drawn, particular care will be taken that the utmost practicable economy is practised consistent with the exigency of the case; and specific vouchers will be procured in all cases and duly forwarded, with all requisite explanations, to enable this department and Congress to fully understand and comprehend the reasons and the necessity for the expenditure. You will readily conceive the importance of the observance of these instructions when you are aware that any largely increased expenditure, for whatever object incurred, elicits the most minute inquiry and criticism.

As regards your statement relative to the propriety of being allowed a greater discretion in the purchase of tools and materials for the various objects of your superintendency, I have also to inform you that, under the circumstances stated by you, any such materials as in your judgment are immediately required will be purchased by you on the Pacific coast, provided the same can be had at reasonable rates. You will, however, observe the same rules as to economy, giving information to this office of purchases made, drafts drawn, and furnishing proper vouchers, as stated in the foregoing paragraph. But, on securing the necessary supply to answer the immediate wants of the service, you will report what additional goods, or other materials, it will be necessary to have sent from the Atlantic markets, and at what time the same will be required. In the meantime, nothing will be sent from here until further advices are received from you.

Notwithstanding this allowance of so large a discretion to meet the



case in its most alarming phase, it is still hoped that the cause is not really so bad as the representations forwarded by you would seem to indicate. If, therefore, it shall turn out that those representations are not realized by the facts when ascertained, you will be governed by a judicious regard of the real wants and exigencies of the service, and, so far as practicable, curtail the expenditures herein authorized.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Supt. of Indian Affairs, Dayton, O. T.*

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No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, January 17, 1856.*

SIR: Your communication of the 12th November last, stating your policy in regard to the Rogue river reserve and the Indians of the southwest coast region, has just been received.

In accordance with the estimate for remittances from the appropriations for fulfilling treaties heretofore ratified, I have to-day requested the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be remitted to you the sum of \$55,250, to be accounted for under appropriations as exhibited on tabular statement No. 30 of additional remittances, required for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1855, a copy of which is herewith.

Your estimate for a remittance on account of fulfilling treaties with certain bands of Gillamooks, Seinslaw, Kala-Walset, Coosa Bay, and other tribes, cannot be acted on, as the treaty has not yet been ratified, nor is there any appropriation made out of which the funds at present can be advanced.

The present remittance I shall ask to be made to you in eleven treasury drafts—ten for \$5,000 each, and one for \$5,250—six on New York and five on San Francisco, so as to subserve your convenience, and it will be considered so much of the sum of \$100,000 for which you were authorized to draw on the department in my letter of the 4th ultimo.

Should you therefore have drawn, meantime, for more than \$44,750, you will perceive, and so inform parties that may be interested, that your drafts will be held up till some proper adjustment can be made.

The Secretary of the Interior having read your letter of the 12th November, and also that of the 25th October last, instructs me to say, that, in existing emergencies, the direction and management of Indian affairs in Oregon will be confided to your discretion, believing, as he does, that promptness, humanity, firmness, and wisdom will mark your course.

Copies of the communications lately received from you will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for the information of his department.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, O. T.*

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No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office of Indian Affairs, March 4, 1856.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th January, giving a brief sketch of the condition of Indian affairs in your Territory, and asking, in addition to a present remittance of the balances of appropriations applicable, authority to draw on the department for fifteen thousand dollars per month, commencing with November last.

The department is desirous of affording you every facility in its power to assist you in your efforts to restore and maintain peace with the Indian tribes, and to encourage those Indian bands that remain friendly to the whites.

As it is believed that a remittance could not be effected in time for the draft to be forwarded by the steamer leaving New York to-morrow, you are authorized to draw drafts against the appropriation for "incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington," to the amount of \$8,452; against that for "adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks," \$8,548; and against "provisions for Indians," to the amount of \$10,000. It is presumed that you can obtain coin for your drafts at par, if not realize a premium on them.

As funds are not at the disposal of the department, out of which drafts covering \$15,000 per month, since November, could be met, you will perceive that it is impossible at present to give you the authority you ask for.

Copies of your letter, and some of your previous communications tending to illustrate the condition of affairs in your superintendency, will be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, with the suggestion that the President be requested to ask of Congress an immediate appropriation to meet the urgent demands of the service in your charge; and should this course eventuate in the appropriation of any sum of money for the objects stated, you will immediately be informed and further advised as to the course the Secretary deems most proper to be pursued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor, &c., Olympia, W. T.*

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, April 19, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 11th February and 8th of March last, (with the enclosures therein referred to,) detailing your operations and efforts to colonize and keep in a pacific temper the friendly Indians in the Territory of Oregon, with a view to prevent them, if possible, from joining the hostile bands.

In view of the extended plans which you have commenced with the design of colonizing the friendly Indians, as stated in your reports, and some of which it is probable are already executed, I have to repeat the admonitions and suggestions of former communications, especially of my letter to you of the 8th of December last, and to urge the most vigorous efforts of yourself and the other officers of the Indian service in Oregon to preserve the pacific temper of the friendly Indians, and to allay, if possible, the hostile disposition of those that are in arms.

In so far as the exigencies will permit, you will, in all your operations, and in the expenditure of the means which may be placed at your disposal, so direct your affairs as to effect, if possible, a permanent settlement of the Indians; and it is expected that you will have taken the precaution to put in the necessary crops for food for them upon the reservations where they may be colonized, as it is very desirable to expend the least amount of money consistent with the absolute necessities of the case in the shape of rations.

It is to be hoped and expected that there will be harmony of action between your operations and those of the military arm of the government, and you will therefore confer with the commanding general of the Pacific division in all your important movements.

With reference to an extension of the reservation on the coast, as suggested by you, I will call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to it, and advise you of the result by the next steamer. I will also call his attention to your views in relation to the necessity of military protection at the points indicated by you, and request that the same be laid before the Secretary of War for his favorable consideration and action.

You will take care to use the utmost economy in your expenditure of the public money which may be placed subject to your order, and for which you will be careful to render specific vouchers and such explanations as may be necessary to enable this office to act with promptness upon your accounts. You will render your quarterly statements of expenditures under the following designated head of appropriation, viz: For restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific.

In view of the remittance recently made to you, and of the large amounts which you have realized on the drafts drawn by you upon this department, it is hoped that you may be able to consummate your plans without additional means, or at least until you can forward to

this office an estimate exhibiting in detail the sum required, and the objects for which it is intended to be applied, so that a further remittance may be made. But should the circumstances surrounding you in the meantime demand further resources, you are authorized to draw upon this office from time to time for such sums as the emergency requires, accounting for the same under the appropriation hereinbefore indicated, taking care to inform me in each case of the amount, date, and person or persons in whose favor the drafts are drawn. This information is very desirable, so that no delay may attend the payment of your drafts for want of a letter of advice.

Should you be compelled to use this authority, it is hoped that you can confine your expenditures to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars per month.

I have to enjoin you to keep this office advised, by each mail, of the condition of our Indian relations in your Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,

*Dayton, Oregon Territory.*

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No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, April 19, 1856.*

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, in regard to the difficulties that surround you and impede the early adjustment of the Indian disturbances in your superintendency, and to the general policy which you are endeavoring to carry out, and referring here to my letter of the 4th of March last, in which you were informed of the desire of the department to afford you all proper facilities in its power in your efforts to restore and maintain peace with the Indian tribes, and to encourage those bands that remain friendly to the white population, I have now to remark, that the closing paragraph of your letter, stating that the Indians generally "should be dealt with in a spirit of humanity and kindness," is still regarded as expressing the sentiment that should pervade and control the action of all the officers of the Indian service in Washington Territory.

Cases may occur in which wisdom may sanction a magnanimous course, and those that have been criminal may be treated with lenity after they have laid down their arms.

The appropriation of \$300,000 for "restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific," mentioned in my brief note of yesterday, has been, by the President, placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior, to be applied, under his direction, to the object stated in the terms of the appropriation.

The application of the appropriation in Oregon and Washington in this way, it was hoped, might be the means of averting the horrors of a general Indian war, which appeared to be impending. Much reli-

ance was placed in the efficiency, humanity, and wisdom of the plans and administration of the service in both Territories, in allaying excited feeling, encouraging and protecting friendly Indians, and preventing communications, on the part of hostile bands, with those peaceably disposed. In taking all action pertinent to the relations of the United States to the Indians, so long as they preserve friendly feelings, and are not in actual hostility, and whilst acting in concert and harmony in this course with the military officers in those Territories, it is believed that peace may be restored where it has been broken, and preserved where it has not yet been violated.

The brief time intervening before the departure of the steamer from New York prevents any remittance being made you in the usual manner. For the present, therefore, you will be authorized to draw, until otherwise advised, for an amount not exceeding \$10,000 per month, extending back to the 1st of December last—(\$10,000 of the \$27,000 for which you were authorized to make your drafts by my letter of the 4th of March last, being a first instalment for the month of November.) The funds obtained by you on drafts drawn under the authority now given, will be accounted for under the appropriation named, and must be strictly applied for such objects as tend to promote restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific. Although actual war may properly be regarded as a means of restoring peace, and conquest may terminate in hearty submission, inasmuch as the management of the military affairs of the United States are under the control of a separate department of the government, with which your duties as governor of the Territory bring you in time of war into close correspondence, the fact that the appropriation named has been placed under the control of this department, considered in connexion with communications submitted to Congress as the basis of the estimate for the money, precludes the application of any part of the fund to the expenses of carrying on the war against hostile bands.

The views of the Executive and the policy of the Secretary of the Interior, as developed in the published communications of the department, as well as the sentiments so frequently expressed in the annual reports of this office, familiar, no doubt, to you, conspire to show that no circumstances can be supposed to exist or arise which will justify the adoption of a policy of extermination by any officer or employé of the Indian service.

The Indian department is organized to protect, preserve, counsel, and civilize the Indian tribes, and to encourage and assist them in all peaceful and humane pursuits; and all the acts of its officers should tend to these ends. It is only when actually hostile and engaged in violence that any other course of conduct towards them is justifiable; and when subdued and submissive, after having been engaged in depredations and murders, they again become restored to the rights and position they had lost, and are amenable to law for punishment for specific acts of wrong, and should not be visited with indiscriminate chastisement or pursued with unrelenting hostility.

Reverting again to the appropriation above mentioned, I would remark that it is not and should not be regarded as applicable or as the



entering wedge to a policy for subsisting friendly Indians continuously at the expense of the United States. Where any tribes or parts of tribes have been withdrawn to or located under protection at particular points for the purpose of preventing them from joining with hostile bands, or for their general advantage otherwise, some means must be adopted for them to subsist themselves by their own energies as far as that can be done.

You will be careful to advise the office immediately on the negotiation of any draft or drafts, of the number, date, amount, &c., &c., so that such advice may reach here before the draft is presented for payment.

All the funds obtained on your drafts will be accounted for strictly in accordance with the regulations concerning accountability, and all disbursements thereof, by yourself or the qualified officers of the Indian service under your superintendence, must be made with a strict regard to economy.

The authority given you by my letter of the 4th March last covers a considerable portion of the funds regularly applicable in your superintendency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856; and as no estimate has as yet been received from you, a remittance for the current half year for the pay of the officers of the service has not yet been made; but even in the absence of such estimate, the usual steps therefor will be taken, so that a draft may go forward by the next steamer in the usual manner.

You will make frequent reports of your policy, measures, and expenditures for "restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition" of the Indians of your superintendency, that the department may be fully advised, and consider in conjunction the state of affairs in both the Territories on the Pacific coast.

In all important measures you may adopt, especially in reference to tribes or bands actually or believed to be hostile, or for portions of the Territory where disturbances exist or are apprehended, you will confer with, and give great consideration to the views and policy of, the commanding general for the Pacific division of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner.*

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS, *Governor, &c.,*  
*Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 7.

*Extract from a letter to Absalom F. Hedges, with which his commission as superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon was enclosed.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office of Indian Affairs, June 21, 1856.*

SIR:       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*

After taking possession, you will transmit to this office your bond



and oath attached, and proceed rigidly and faithfully to carry out the instructions received by Mr. Palmer, and which you will find on file in the office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner.*

ABSALOM F. HEDGES, Esq.,

*Oregon City, Oregon Territory.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office of Indian Affairs, October 18, 1856.*

SIR: Your official bond, enclosed with your letter of August 22d, has been received, and is approved. Your letter of same date, concerning the Rogue River and other tribes from southern Oregon, that have been removed to the reservation, and advising that you would submit estimates for their subsistence and shelter, &c., has also been received; and your other letter of the 6th of September, reporting your return from a visit to the coast reservation, &c.

The particular circumstances that surround you, and the urgency of adopting and pursuing some policy without delay, will doubtless have determined your course of duty before this reaches you.

I would remark, relative to the policy of subsisting Indians in large numbers, that it is to be regarded as a temporary expedient only. Means have not been placed at the disposal of the department to maintain it continually. The Indians must, as far as possible, obtain their own food, or assist in doing it. The only general appropriations for the service in Oregon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, are:

"For general incidental expenses" .....	\$30,000 00
"For preventing outbreaks," &c.....	10,000 00

These, with the annuities and some undrawn balances to carry out the treaties with the Rogue Rivers, Cow Creek band of Umpquas, Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, and the Calapooia, Molala, and Clackamas Indians of the Willamette, are all the funds for Indian purposes in Oregon during the year.

In regard to annuity payments, this office has not been able to decide whether the tribes, parties to the treaties now ratified, are and have been on such terms of amity as to entitle them to receive their annuities. You will immediately report the numbers, present location, and disposition, and the history during the recent Indian war, of all these tribes with whom treaties have been ratified.

A more detailed statement of the condition of funds applicable in Oregon will be sent to you by the next steamer from New York. I shall also endeavor to make a remittance by that steamer, on account of the service in Oregon during the fourth quarter of the year 1856.

Late Superintendent Palmer has made his drafts for an amount exceeding the expectations expressed to him in the office letter of April,

1856, and the large drafts of Governor Stevens, and a requisition in favor of the Department of War, have almost taken up the appropriation of \$300,000 made by the act of April last.

You will at once perceive that it will be necessary for you to use great circumspection in regard to drawing drafts, a policy which the department seeks to terminate.

You will estimate for remittances from appropriations, and the funds necessary will be sent to you in advance of disbursements, if possible.

After receiving this, you will not draw any drafts on this office in the ordinary course of business. Herewith is enclosed a circular, drawn up under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and approved by him, requiring estimates to be submitted, and discountenancing the drawing of drafts.

I shall endeavor to protect your drafts now drawn, if they are within proper limits as to amount.

More definite remarks and instructions will be sent you by the next steamer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

A. F. HEDGES, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon City, Oregon.*

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No. 9.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 3, 1856.*

SIR: I have this day requested that the sum of \$17,437 50 be remitted to you, in six separate treasury drafts on New York or San Francisco, on account of the expenses of the Indian service within your superintendency during the half year ending December 31, 1856.

This amount will be taken up in your accounts for disbursement, as follows:

Pay of superintendents and Indian agents.....	\$3,187 50
Viz: Pay of superintendent, from August 15..	\$937 50
Pay of three agents, half year.....	2,250 00
Pay of sub-agents, viz: four for half year.....	2,000 00
Pay of interpreters for the half year.....	2,250 00
Adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks.....	5,000 00
General incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	17,437 50

I have suggested that the six drafts be made five for \$3,000 each, and one for \$2,437 50, as being sums in exchange for which coin can readily be obtained, or the drafts used in payment of liabilities.

After the receipt of this, you will estimate for remittances as the wants of the service require, and which must be applied strictly in accordance with the object for which each appropriation is made by Congress. When a reply is received to my letter of the 18th ultimo, I shall be better able to determine whether any remittances ought to be made on account of fulfilling Indian treaties.

After this present remittance is charged, there will remain, after the amounts requisite to pay the salaries of the superintendent, agents, sub-agents, and interpreters, only the following amounts of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1856-'7, for current expenditure in Oregon:

Balance of adjusting difficulties, &c.....	\$5,000
Balance of general incidental expenses, &c.....	25,000
Two years' annuities, and other treaty funds, for Calapooias, Molalas, &c., bands.....	24,520
Two years' annuities for Rogue Rivers.....	4,600
Two years' annuities and other treaty funds, for Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua bands, 3d and 5th articles of the treaty.....	15,780
Two years' annuities, and other treaty funds, for Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley.....	13,763 19

As the general funds are so limited, and treaty funds may not be applicable, you will perceive the necessity of observing the strictest economy in all your expenditures, and limit your plans for the service within the appropriations for the year.

The appropriations to fulfil treaties can only be applicable strictly in accordance with the respective treaties and the separate clauses thereof.

You will bear in mind the importance of furnishing statements of your disbursements, of amounts of public funds on hand, and sums required, immediately on the expiration of each quarter. This must be attended to promptly, even if your accounts are not forwarded at the same time, though it is important that they should always be forwarded immediately on the expiration of each quarter.

I enclose you a copy of a circular in regard to the practice of drawing drafts, recently prepared with the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior. It must be fully respected by the officers of the service in Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner.*

ABSALOM F. HEDGES, Esq.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon City, Oregon.*

No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office of Indian Affairs, November 3, 1856.

SIR: I have to inform you that the Secretary of the Interior has been requested to cause the sum of \$14,750 to be remitted to you, in five drafts on New York or San Francisco, four of \$2,500 each, and one of \$4,750, on account of pay of officers and employes of the service, &c., &c., during the half year ending the 31st December next.

The appropriation by act of April 5, 1856, "for restoring and maintaining the peaceful disposition of the Indians," &c., has been subject to heavy drafts from Oregon, as well as your own, and is now reduced to about \$40,000 remaining in the treasury, a sum which, judging from the dates of drawing and condition of affairs, will soon be taken up.

You will, therefore, discontinue drawing after the receipt of this letter.

The policy of protecting and feeding the Indians which has been adopted in Washington and Oregon is one which, on the scale it has been carried on during the continuance of hostilities, cannot long be sustained by the appropriations now under control of the department.

The Indians must be directed and aided in obtaining fish, game, and other means of subsistence which they have habitually resorted to, and where practicable, taught to till the soil and husband the fruits of their industry.

The expenditures of the service must at once be reduced to the proper standard, or near it. You will report your views of the policy proper to pursue, and from the brevity of the approaching session of Congress, you will perceive the necessity of forwarding at once any plans or details of the condition of things for which, in your judgment, the action of that body will be required to provide.

I enclose you a circular, recently prepared with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to drawing drafts.

The present remittance, it is hoped, will furnish you with means to enable you to conduct the service until the estimates you may forward shall have been acted on here.

The present remittance is from appropriations, and will accordingly be accounted for as follows:

"Pay of superintendent and Indian agents," viz:	
Three agents for Washington Territory half year.....	\$2,250
Pay of sub-agents—two in Washington Territory half year...	1,000
Pay of interpreters—six for the half year.....	1,500
Adjusting difficulties, &c., &c.....	5,000
General incidental expenses of the service.....	5,000
	<hr/>
	14,750
	<hr/>

The funds remaining in the treasury after this remittance is made

for all Indian purposes, excepting pay of salaries, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, may be briefly stated as follows:

Negotiating treaties .....	\$2,517 89
General incidental expenses.....	29,852 00
Adjusting difficulties, &c., &c.....	5,000 00
“Fulfilling the treaty with the Nesqually, Puyallup,” &c., &c.—	
Two years annuities, article 4.....	\$5,000
Agricultural school, article 4.....	5,000
And pay of certain employés, article 10 .....	9,000
	<hr/> 19,000 00
	<hr/> 56,369 89

This is a limited fund; but the expenditures for each branch of the service must not exceed the amount legitimately applicable therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor, &c., Olympia, Washington Territory.*

No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 19, 1856.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, advising me of the following drafts, under the head of “Restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific,” viz:

No. 5, in favor of Benjamin Jennings, dated October 3, 1856.	\$3,000
No. 6, in favor of George Abernethy & Co., dated October 9, 1856.....	7,000
	<hr/> 10,000

Referring to my letters of October 18, and November 3, 1856, I have now to inform you that the two drafts above mentioned will be paid; but, should you have drawn any of a subsequent date, payment cannot at present be made of the same, as the funds applicable there-to are exhausted.

As soon as such definite information is received from you as is expected from the tenor of the letters heretofore received from you, I will take steps to have a special estimate submitted to Congress at its next session for such funds as, in my opinion, may be required for this service in Oregon. In the meanwhile, however, it is expected



that the utmost exertions on your part, and that of your agents, will be made to keep the Indians on their reservations, and that they will thus be prevented from joining the hostile bands to which you refer in your letter of the 10th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

A. F. HEDGES, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon City, O. T.*

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No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 19, 1856.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of 4th October last, advising me of your draft, No. 35, in favor of Wells, Fargo & Co. for \$20,000, and that of October 10th, advising of your draft No. 36, in favor of Captain John Cain, for \$5,000, both under the head of "restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific," I have to inform you that the latter only can at present be paid, as the funds applicable for this service will be exhausted by its payment. As indicated in my letter to you of the 3d of November last, a small amount then remained, and subsequently drafts of yours and of Superintendent Hedges, of Oregon, have consumed it.

The absence of information from you as to the amount required for this service in Washington Territory, as well as to the condition of our relations with the Indian tribes there, has embarrassed this office, but as soon as such definite information is received from you as is expected, and which ought heretofore to have been furnished, I will take steps to have a special estimate submitted to Congress at its next session for such sum as, in my opinion, may be necessary. In the meanwhile, however, it is expected that the utmost exertions on your part and that of your agents will be made to keep the Indians on their reservations, and that they will thus be prevented from joining in those recent hostilities, of which information has reached this bureau only through the public press.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,  
*Governor, &c., Olympia, W. T.*



## No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, December 11, 1856.

SIR: Your draft, (No. 7,) dated October 13, for five thousand dollars, in favor of George Abernethy & Co., and of which I had notice by your letter of that date, has been presented and the usual course for its payment taken.

The appropriation for "restoring and maintaining peace," &c., having been exhausted, this draft is charged to you as a remittance from the appropriation for "general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Oregon," and should an estimate be received from you, on account of the quarter ending the 31st instant, this payment will be considered a part thereof.

I have to advise you that thus the appropriations for Oregon, with previous remittances, have been so far drawn from the treasury, that unless extraordinary provision be made at the present session of Congress, the payment of drafts from the Pacific coast, and forwarding remittances to superintendents there, will hereafter be cut down to sums inconsiderable, when compared with recent expenditures, if not cut off entirely.

As an act of precaution, I deem it proper to enclose herewith a copy of my letter to you of November last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
Commissioner.

ABSALOM F. HEDGES, Esq.,  
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon city, Oregon.

## No. 14.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Oregon City, November 8, 1856.

SIR: Below I have the honor to state for what purpose the money drawn by this office since October 1st has been expended, to wit:

Paid sub-agent Raymond .....	\$7,500 00
Paid sub-agent Metcalf .....	2,000 00
Paid for beef for Grand Ronde reservation during the month of October .....	3,945 77
Paid for flour furnished Grand Ronde during the month of September .....	1,466 80
Paid for medicines for hospitals .....	688 19
Paid for labor on Coast reservation .....	213 00
Paid for special service, agents, and messengers .....	188 00
Paid for travelling expenses .....	85 75

Paid for beef for Coast reservation during the month of September.....	\$2,289 40
Paid on conducting Klamath Indians en route to their own country.....	295 75
Paid postage, &c.....	11 00
Total expended.....	18,683 66
Due me per account current, September 30.....	2,354 49
Total amount to my credit.....	21,038 15
Total amount drawn since September 30.....	30,000 00
Amount in my hands to be accounted for.....	8,961 85

Leaving in my hands but eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-five cents. I shall be compelled to draw very largely by the next three steamers, leaving here on the 25th instant, and on 10th and 25th December, as some four hundred tons of flour are to be paid for during that time for a winter's supply for the Indians in this superintendency, which, with the beef needed on Grand Ronde and Coast reservations, east of the Cascade mountains, and at the mouth of the Umpqua, the improvements on the Coast reservation, clothing, blankets, and other necessities for the Indians on Coast reservation, east of the Cascades, (Thompson's district) and at the mouth of the Umpqua, (Drews,) and innumerable other things, as mentioned more particularly in the estimates for fourth quarter, 1856, transmitted to your office 11th October, swell the expenditures for the next two and a half months to an enormous amount.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, November 8, 1856.*

SIR: It is reported that several of the drafts drawn by General Palmer and by Governor Stevens have been protested and returned here. I hope this will not be the case with any of mine. I have drawn only as absolutely compelled to by the necessities of the branch of public service committed to my care, and have frequently used several thousand dollars of my own funds rather than draw upon your office until you could be fully advised of the necessity for the draft. Unless the drafts are promptly paid, or this office in some manner ensured a constant supply of funds, we will be obliged to turn our Indians loose again, and the consequences would be disastrous to this territory and discreditable to our government.

We are so far from Washington city that the superintendent of

Indian affairs for this territory is compelled to assume great responsibility or suspend the business of his office entirely. He must act, often in important cases, immediately, when he would much prefer to receive instructions from your office before acting.

Superintendent Palmer took the responsibility of selecting the Grand Ronde reservation, of making a heavy outlay thereon, of removing all the Indians west of the Cascade mountains to the Grand Ronde and Coast reservations, of promising them sustenance, shelter, comfort, support, and protection. His acts were approved of by your office.

It is my duty to carry out the work he has begun with your approval. But I have no money to do all this with. I know not to what extent my drafts will be honored. I am allowed to draw on but one fund, and yet there is an immense expense outside of that fund for carrying on the business of the Grand Ronde reservation that cannot be suspended or avoided. It takes four months to get advices from you, and if I should suspend business for that four months, our Indians would scatter to the four winds, and God only knows the consequences that would result from it.

With all due deference, I would suggest a different plan of operations from that hitherto practiced.

Let the bond of the superintendent be increased, if necessary; let your office inform him of the appropriations made for the benefit of the Indian service under his charge; give him his instructions, and authorize him to draw upon the funds appropriated. I am satisfied that it is the only way that Indian affairs in the Oregon superintendency can be conducted to ensure the confidence of the Indians in the superintendent and in the government. Then let the salaries of the officers of the Indian department of the United States in Oregon Territory be made the same as they are in California, that reliable and suitable men may be induced to take and *retain* these offices.

Then can the Indian affairs of this territory be conducted with credit to the government, with benefit to the Indian, without Indian wars.

Make the superintendent render his accounts monthly, if necessary; guard the interests of the government in any manner that may be thought proper, but give the superintendent power to draw his money when he needs it, when the Indians need it, and he can conduct his business satisfactorily to his government and to himself, and I really do not think he can unless this power is granted to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington city, D. C.*

## No. 15.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, December 18, 1856.

SIR : Referring to several letters received from you by the last mail, I take occasion to state that you will be guided, as regards your financial transactions, by the instructions contained in my letter to you of the 3d ultimo.

I take occasion to state, however, that to save you from embarrassment until a response can be made to that letter, or a report received from J. Ross Browne, esq., I shall endeavor to protect your drafts for moderate sums, from balances reported to you in the same letter.

The funds will then be charged to you, and must be accounted for under the appropriations from which they are taken, and not according to the tenor of the drafts themselves.

The appropriation for "restoring and maintaining peace" having been exhausted, the following drafts, recently presented, have been honored, and the amounts charged to you, as follows :—

No. 7. In favor of George Abernethy & Co., "general and incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon" .....	\$5,000
No. 9. In favor of George Abernethy & Co., adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks in Oregon.....	5,000
General incidental expenses in Oregon.....	5,000

Should any further appropriation of a special nature be made by Congress, at the present session, you will at once be advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
Commissioner.

ABSALOM F. HEDGES, Esq.,  
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon City, Oregon.

## No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, December 18, 1856.

SIR : Your drafts, as follows, of which I had notice by your letters, have been presented, and the usual course taken to pay them, viz :

No. 29, for \$560, in favor of Nathan D. Hill.

No. 34, for \$130, in favor of Mrs. Georgena Deares.

No. 38, for \$3,500, in favor of Bethuan & Brothers.

One other draft for \$1,500, No. 37, in favor of M. Louison & Co., has been presented to-day, and will likewise be honored.

Until a response can be had from you to my letter of the 3d ultimo, or a report received from J. Ross Brown, esq., I shall endeavor to protect your drafts for moderate sums from treaty and other funds, if other provision is not sooner made by Congress.

You will be advised from time to time of the appropriations from which the money is taken, and it will be charged to you as remitted, not according to the tenor of the drafts.

Drafts Nos. 29, 34 and 38 are charged under the appropriation for "adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks"	\$4,190
No. 37 will be charged to general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory.....	1,500

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor, &c., Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 17.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, November 22, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian department in Oregon Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounting in aggregate to the sum of two hundred and twenty-four thousand and fifty (\$224,050) dollars. No estimate is made for complying with treaties with Indians east of Cascades, Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatillas and Wascoe and Walla-Walla, Des Chute tribes, for the reason that many of them have been at enmity with us during the past year, and it may be found best to enter into new treaties; and if the old treaties are ratified and remain in force, the estimate made by General Palmer for the year ending 30th June, 1857, will be sufficient for our purposes. The treaty made by late superintendent with the Wascoe and Des Chute tribes on 25th June, 1855, should be ratified, as it doubtless has been, and the (\$20,000) twenty thousand dollars estimated for by Mr. Palmer, on 26th February last, for erection of buildings, &c., upon the reservation under that treaty should immediately be remitted to this office that operations may be commenced early in the spring. I do not feel willing to recommend that any articles for the use of the Indians of this Territory be bought upon the Atlantic coast. I am satisfied that there is no economy in purchasing there, and that the Indians can be better satisfied by purchasing upon this coast. That the articles will be more likely to be of the quality desired, and to be had at the time they are wanted. Large outlays will be necessary for cattle and farming implements for the Indians upon the reservations. The funds for the purchase of annuity goods should be at the disposal of the superintendent by the month of July at the furthest, in order that he may have time to purchase and convey to the reservations during dry weather and prepare the Indians for winter.

I would call your attention to the fact that the estimate forwarded by Mr. Palmer 26th February last has never elicited a remittance of



funds from your office, and that the estimate for the expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, forwarded by him on the 5th March last, has not received attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs,*  
*Washington city, D. C.*

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No. 18.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, November 25, 1856.*

SIR: Your letters of 9th October, referring to appointment of Agents Metcalf and Miller; of 17th October referring to accounts of A. A. Skinner; and of 18th October, acknowledging receipt of my bond, and referring particularly to the monetary affairs of this superintendency, enclosing regulation in regard to the drawing of drafts, and directing me to desist from drawing drafts, after its reception, have just been received, and I have but time to write a few lines by return mail upon the subject treated of in your last named communication. I shall, of course, draw no more drafts, but I trust that, as full explanations have been given for the necessity for those that have been drawn prior to this date, the payment of none of them will be refused, although they do overrun the amount to which it had been hoped by your office that the expenditures of this superintendency could be limited. I am dismayed at the prospect before me, but will endeavor to do for the best. It is impossible, as yet, to determine upon any particular course of action. I still hope, however, that the next mail may bring funds to enable me to comply with contracts made and promises given, and to preserve peace among the Indians upon the reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington city, D. C.*

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No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, December 31, 1856.*

SIR: Acknowledging receipt of notice thereof, I have to advise you that your drafts, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, have been presented here, and the usual steps taken to pay them.



Referring you to my letter of the 18th December last, (which is deemed of sufficient importance to duplicate by a copy herewith, for the steamer of the 5th proximo,) I have to inform you that the amount will be charged to you, and must be accounted for as follows:

"Fulfilling treaties with the Calapooias, Molalas, and Clackamas Indians of Willamette valley"—first and second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects—2d article treaty January 10, 1855.....	\$20,000
"Fulfilling treaties with the Rogue Rivers"—third of sixteen instalments in blankets, &c., &c., per 3d article treaty of September 10, 1853.....	2,500
And part of \$2,150 in goods—2d article treaty November 15, 1854 .....	1,800
Total.....	<u>24,300</u>

Memorandum of drafts.—No. 8, \$5,000; No. 10, \$3,000; No. 11, \$3,800; No. 12, \$2,000; No. 13, \$3,500; No. 14, \$7,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

ABSALOM F. HEDGES, Esq.

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon city, Oregon.*

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No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, January 2, 1857.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d November last, urging the department to extend your authority to draw drafts to the extent of \$15,000 per month, in accordance with your original estimate.

My letters of November 3, November 19, and December 18, will have informed you of the impracticability of granting your request, and must furnish, for the present, the basis for your financial arrangements.

Should any act of appropriation be passed, making further provision for the expenses of the service in Washington Territory, you will be promptly informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor, &c., Olympia, Washington Territory.*

## No. 21.

*Annual report of Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs of the Territory of Washington, to the honorable George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory, November 1, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report.

Although my last annual report was submitted at a late date (May 1,) and reports from time to time having given a full view of the subsequent operations, it has seemed advisable in this communication to bring in review the service from the breaking out of the war in October last. Being absent for the first three months at the Blackfeet council, the duties of the superintendency devolved upon Acting Governor Mason, who, at my request, has furnished me the following statement of affairs during the first three months of the war :

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory, October 22, 1856.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, requesting me to "furnish a brief history of the superintendency during the first three months of the Indian war," I have the honor to make the following statement :

During your absence in the interior, my attention, as connected with the Indian department, was confined to the Puget Sound district.

During the summer of 1855, while many citizens were travelling to and returning from the Colville mines, rumors prevailed of murders having been committed in the Yakima valley. Reports were also current of occasional gatherings of Indians in certain localities west of the Cascades. The latter, however, upon personal investigation, appeared to be without foundation.

On the 23d of September, 1855, positive information was received that two citizens from Seattle had been murdered in the Yakima valley while travelling on the military road across the Narchess Pass. I made a requisition upon the commanding officer of the military posts of Fort Steilacoom and Fort Vancouver for forces, to proceed by different routes, into that country, to procure, if possible, the murderers, if not, to punish the tribe, and to furnish protection to such persons as might be travelling in that country. Both of these requisitions were promptly complied with. On the 28th day of September, 1855, Lieutenant Slaughter moved from Fort Steilacoom by the way of the Narchess Pass.

About this time an uneasiness began to prevail, especially amongst the settlers on the Yelm prairie, and on White river, fear being entertained of a descent from the Klickatats, and of an uneasiness manifested by the Indians of Green and White rivers. In order to inquire as far as possible as to the foundation of these reports, on the 5th of October I left Fort Steilacoom, accompanied by Lieutenant Nugen and fifteen soldiers of the United States 4th infantry, for that section of

country. Although the settlers had pretty generally left their claims, we found nothing disturbed, and no traces of any theft or violence having been committed. On the 6th, such of the Indians as could be gathered together were assembled on the Muckleshoot prairie, and a talk had with them to the effect simply to allay any alarm they might be under, explaining to them why soldiers were passing through their country, and desiring them to remain quiet, and no harm should come to them. To which they replied by inquiring why the settlers had left; what had they (the Indians) done, and expressed themselves much gratified with the conference. We returned by the way of White Dwahmish river, and found many of the citizens returning, several expressing themselves that it was not the White river Indians, but the rumored descent of the Klickatats which had alarmed them.

Previously to my departure for White river, Mr. Simmons being absent on a tour of inspection through the district, I requested Sidney S. Ford, senior, to act as special Indian agent over the Chehales and Cowlitz tribes, he being selected by me from his long residence in the country, his knowledge of Indian character, and his intimate acquaintance with those particular bands.

On the 14th of October, 1855, in compliance with the request of Major G. J. Rains, commanding the Columbia river and Puget Sound district, of the United States army, two companies of volunteers were called out to serve in the "Yakima war." The call was responded to with alacrity, and a company organized immediately at Olympia and sent into the field. A company of scouts or rangers was also raised to watch the various trails, and prevent, if possible, communication between the hostile Indians on the east side of the Cascade mountains and the friendly Indians on the west.

During these events vague reports were in circulation that Leschi, one of the principal chiefs of the Nesqually tribe, and who had been my guide while on White river, was in communication with the hostile chiefs of the Yakima, and was meditating an outbreak on the Sound. From my previous knowledge of this Indian, from the services he had rendered me, and the sources of these vague reports, I did not place much confidence in them, but more from a desire to protect him from the danger to which such stories subjected him, I sent for him, informed him of what I had heard, and desired him to put himself under my protection, and I would see that no harm came to him. He expressed himself gratified, and promised to come again the next day with his brother, Qui-e-mtl, cordially shaking hands with Mr. Simmons and myself on leaving. Not fulfilling his promise, orders were given for his arrest and confinement. But it was too late. His schemes had already been entered upon by a portion of his band, and he escaped to join them. The murder of McAllister, Moses, and Miles immediately followed.

The excitement that these events created spread a general alarm throughout the Territory, and an universal distrust was felt as to all the Indians who had ever remained friendly. Those whose judgment was most to be relied upon were of opinion that a single unfortunate occurrence in the way of the death of a friendly Indian, (a thing very likely, under the circumstances, to take place,) might occasion a gen-

eral outbreak. Mr. Ford was sent for, and in a consultation between him, Mr. Simmons, and myself, it was determined at once to collect all the Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz Indians at Mr. Ford's, and to remove all the Indians residing on the west side of Puget Sound as far north as the Snohomish, to the west, thus placing the water between them and the hostile band. As a compensation for their being compelled to change their abodes just at the approach of winter, and for which they had made their preparations, it was deemed advisable to issue to them, in appropriate quantities, rations of flour, molasses, and potatoes. These measures were carried into effect at once by Agent Simmons with success everywhere, except with a portion of the bands residing in and about Seattle. The Indians of Curley's band refused to obey the orders of the agent and acting superintendent, made by both in person, being influenced by certain citizens, who, either from a desire to interfere with the operations of the officers of the Indian department, or from their own self interest, (Indian labor being cheaper than white,) counselled opposition to measures adopted for the public safety. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Simmons for the promptness, energy, and judgment which characterized all of his operations. I deem it simple justice to say, that, in my opinion, to no one person are we so much indebted for the peaceful relations which have been maintained with the Indians on Puget Sound. The perfect success of his operations is a sufficient commentary upon the manner in which they were conducted. The Indians thus removed were stationed at different places on the Sound, according to their previous localities, and special agents appointed to watch their movements, issue provisions, and to have a general supervision over them. These are matters, however, that will appear in the report of the agent himself.

As the treaty with the Nesqually tribe had been ratified by the Senate, measures were taken to carry into effect some of its minor provisions, as a manifestation of the faith of the government. They were collected on one of their reservations, a small island some seven miles below Olympia, temporary houses erected, and steps taken to prepare the soil for a crop in the spring; they being continually given to understand that these measures were the offspring of their treaty.

After the arrival of the steamer "Active" in the Sound, through the politeness of her commander, Captain James Alden, I was enabled to visit the different encampments, and found everything perfectly quiet and the Indians very well contented. This was at a time when the country was destitute of everything; a very small force of regulars at Fort Steilacoom, all business stopped, and everybody in a state of defence. Had these seen fit at that time to have joined the ranks of the enemy it is impossible to say how disastrous the result would have been.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MASON,

*Secretary and late acting Governor Washington Territory.*

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia.*

The plan adopted by Governor Mason to separate the friendly from the hostile Indians, placing the former on reservations in charge of local agents, and supplying them with provisions, was also adopted by Agent Cain, (who, during my absence, was in charge of my office,) on the Columbia river, and who being on the river, took the responsibility to act, after advising with Superintendent Palmer, of Oregon, in anticipation of instructions. The best proof of the wisdom of the plan, at the time, was that it suggested itself to all persons experienced in Indian affairs, and the subsequent success was its competent vindication.

In the interior, the same principle was acted on by me; friendly tribes were directed to keep hostiles out of their country, and provision was made for the care of the few Indians who remained friendly, notwithstanding the defection of these tribes.

In consequence of the continuance of the war on the Sound till well into the summer, and of its not having been brought to a close east of the Cascades, it has been necessary to keep the friendly Indians collected to the present time, and food must be furnished them through the coming winter.

My former reports had developed the relations of a war east of the Cascades with the Indians and settlements on the Sound. Till the hostile force is reduced to submission in the interior, there is danger of a force being thrown upon the Sound, especially so long as the murderers and leaders of the Sound hostiles are at large.

Leschi fought the volunteers on Connell's prairie in March last, aided by the son of Ouhi and sixty warriors, who crossed the mountains to his relief in winter; afterwards Leschi and a few followers, dispirited by their signal defeat on that occasion and by the force of friendly Indians on his track, went east of the mountains with Ouhi's son, and with the other hostiles met Colonel Wright on the Narchess, in his advance into the Yakima. Leschi is now in the Sound country, and Ouhi's son is the war leader of the Yakima and confederated hostile tribes north of the Snake river.

The arrest, trial, and conviction of the principal murderers and instigators to war on the Sound, would, with prompt military operations in the interior, insure the present and probably the permanent peace of the Sound. Besides Leschi, the principal murderers are Nelson, Quiemtl, Stáhai and Ketsap. In my report of May 31st, the particular history of Leschi and Nelson was given. So in the Yakima, the arrest and trial of the murderers of Sub-agent Bolon and the miners is essential to the peace of the country.

Moreover, on the Sound, as no tribe as such broke out into hostility, it was not a case of war, properly so speaking. The Indian forces against us were simply banditti and outlaws, and were entitled to no other treatment at the hands of the government than that due to banditti and outlaws. By a vigorous campaign, in which the volunteers and friendly Indians called out by me took at least as prominent and efficient a part as the regular troops, there having been fortunately a good understanding and concert of action between the two, the war closed by an unconditional surrender of the enemy, except the portion who crossed the mountains into the Yakima. These surrendered to Colonel Wright.



So impressed was I with the importance of seizing these men and having them tried and punished on conviction, that in June I addressed a letter to Colonel Wright, cautioning him against admitting the murderers to terms, and in August made special requisition on him for the delivery to me of Leschi, Nelson, Quiemtl, Stahai and Ketsap, in order that they might be sent to the Sound to be tried by the courts. On the 5th October the requisition was renewed, and on the 31st October I received from Colonel Wright his order to Major Garnett, directing him to comply with the requisition.

On my return last month, I found that some of these men were in the Sound country, and had been in the neighborhood of the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, and of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Nesqually. Colonel Simmons, the agent of the district, had declined to receive the Indians, who had returned from east of the mountains, and were encamped in the vicinity of the garrison, till the murderers had been arrested. This action I approved, and in answer to Lieutenant Colonel Casey's letter to me of the 20th of October, asking me to take charge of the Indians encamped at Fort Steilacoom, I made requisition for his assistance to seize the murderers. In his answer to me of October 21, Lieutenant Colonel Casey declined to comply with my requisition, on the ground that peace had been made with these Indians by Colonel Wright, who had promised them protection, and that it would be deemed by the Indians a breach of faith to arrest them and have them tried. Colonel Wright had, in his conversation with me and in his written reply to my first requisition, expressly stated that he had made no promises guaranteeing to them immunity from the consequences of their evil acts, though his course in not seizing them promptly may have raised in the minds of the Indians an expectation that an amnesty would be proclaimed. My requisition on Lieutenant Colonel Casey was renewed on the 27th October, and the grounds of my action fully given, and, on receiving information that Colonel Wright had determined to comply with the requisition, I renewed, for the third time, my requisition on Lieutenant Colonel Casey for his assistance to seize the murderers.

And here it must be borne in mind, that the Sound is an organized community, having its courts and officers of justice, and it is not competent for any officer in the military service to make terms with the Indians, which shall protect them from the punishment due to the majesty of a violated law. Any citizen can lodge information, and procure a warrant in the case of an Indian, alleged to be concerned in murder or robbery, and that process is obligatory no less upon the military than the citizens of the Territory.

My opinion that the arrest and trial of these murderers is essential to the permanent peace of the Sound is the result of a careful survey of the present condition of affairs, with the aid of a laborious and varied experience of three years. The correspondence between myself and Colonel Wright and Lieutenant Colonel Casey is given in full in the appendix. I will ask the careful attention of the department to it, with the remark, that it must not be expected that opinions formed with great care, and after special experience has been gained, can be readily abandoned for the purpose of acquiescing in opinions hastily

formed, grounded on no principles of action, and where the facts are so ill understood, that a party of banditti are treated like persons engaged in legitimate warfare; that events which occurred before the war are treated of as an incident of the war, and lessons are sought to be given to men who have protected several thousand Indians on the principle of humanity.

One of the characteristics of the war on the Sound has been the successful employment of Indian auxiliaries. Besides the Snoqualmies, under Pat Kanam, who were in service three months and struck a severe blow upon the hostiles and the scouts of local agents Gosnell and Ford, offers of assistance were made by the chief Seattle and his tribe, by the Clallams, and the northern Indians. Several of the northern Indians were employed with the northern battalion, and did valuable service as scouts. Besides which, the transportation up the Snoqualmie river was done entirely by the Indians at the nearest reservation, the Snoqualmies, and kindred tribes at Holmes' Harbor; and assistance in the same way was rendered the regular service on the establishment of some of the posts on White river.

The employment of Indian auxiliaries was found to be the most potent instrument to check disaffection among the Indians on the Sound. The reasons, in this connexion, of my determination to employ them, were given in my report of May 5th, (annual report.) Local agent Hill, in charge of the Snoqualmie Indians, avers that after Pat Kanam took the field with sixty warriors, he found more contentment with his Indians, a more cheerful obedience to his requirements, and less sympathy with the hostiles than before. This was the experience of local agent Gosnell and special agent Ford. The Indian despises a weak and indecisive course. He understands the humanity of justice, but not of letting murderers go unwhipped of justice.

In the Nez Percé country a company of Indian auxiliaries was raised to keep the hostiles out of the country and protect the agent, at whose place they remained nearly six months. For the necessity and particulars of their service, I will not only refer you to the report of sub-agent Craig, but to the speech of the leader of these auxiliaries, the Spotted Eagle, at the Walla-Walla council in September last.

The report of the late local agent, D. S. Maynard, gives a graphic view of a removal of Indians from the eastern to the western shore of the Sound, and of the influence of the exertions of a noble-minded lady to allay discontent in the minds of the Indians. I take this occasion to express my sense of the courage and devotion of Mrs. Maynard, and to acknowledge her services in soothing the troubled and distempered minds of the Indians. In sunshine and in storm, on the water as on the shore, in a mat lodge or under a roof, her presence, her words, and her acts of kindly charity, exerted a potent influence for good.

The express service of the hostile Indians is referred to in local agent R. C. Fay's report, in which it is stated that through them the friendly Indians on the reservation received information almost invariably two or three days before the express. This has been likewise the experience of local agent E. C. Fitshue, at Bellingham bay. The facts given by Colonel Fitshue, in reference to the Nooksack Indians,

are of interest. Their principal village is at the foot and on the southwest side of Mount Baker, whence there is a trail to the Hudson Bay Company's post, Fort Langley, on Frazer's river. Their government is patriarchal, and no man has more than one wife.

The report of local agent George C. Page will show that he has not experienced the difficulties in managing the Indians in the vicinity of Seattle as attended the administration of the late local agent, Maynard, which is due, first, that the times were more quiet; and second, that he was not personally concerned in the feuds and divisions of sentiment which prevailed at Seattle.

Captain Ford refers to the condition in which he found the Indians on the Fox Island reservation, of the charge of which he had relieved the late local agent, S. McCaw, who, in his turn, had relieved Dr. Webber. They had been very much neglected previous to Captain Ford's taking charge, but immediately a change for the better became apparent. I have adverted to Captain Ford's character and services in my report of May 31.

Of the different tribes whose friendship with the whites has been maintained throughout, none were so much excited and so ready for war as the Upper Chihalis, in charge of the late local and now special agent, S. S. Ford, senior. Indeed, though it is not adverted to in Judge Ford's report, there is no question that the Upper Chihalis Indians had agreed to join the war party last fall—three only refusing, and one of these a woman—and had divided among themselves the houses and farms of the adjoining settlers, the chief appropriating to himself Judge Ford's residence. The course taken by Judge Ford to quiet them is given in full in his report, from which it will be seen that by firmness, vigilance, and unceasing acts of good will, his counsel finally prevailed against the overtures and threats of the hostiles. In consequence of the incapacity and habits of Simon Plumondeau, late local agent of the Cowlitz Indians, he was removed in August, and directions were given to Judge Ford, to whose district the Cowlitz Indians were attached in May last, to provide for the destitute at his place. The services of all the local agents in this district, at one time four in number, have been dispensed with, and the whole duty is now attended to by special agent Ford. The express service of the Indians is also adverted to by Judge Ford in his report.

In this connexion, I beg to refer you to my report of May 31, giving some account of Captain (now local agent) Ford's scout, with Indian auxiliaries, when two men of the Chihalis tribe sought to take his life.

Agent Cain, being on the Columbia at the breaking out of the war, became familiar with the condition of affairs there, and took prompt action to guard against the extension of the hostile feeling. In this work he was cordially assisted by the local agents.

On the occurrence of the Cascade massacre, the excitement was intense on the Columbia river, and notwithstanding every precaution to the contrary, several barbarous murders occurred, and some loss to the property of the friendly Indians. The details are given in full in local agent Field's report. The murders of the family of Spencer has been previously reported on by me, and it was the more deplorable from Spencer's known friendship for the whites, and his being at the

very time engaged in their military service. It will be observed, both in the report of agent Cain and that of agent Simmons, that compensation was made to the families and friends of the murdered Indians—a course not usual, I believe, in the Indian service, but which, at that juncture, I deem indispensable as one of the means of maintaining friendly relations with the sufferers.

Agent Cain's views in reference to the plan of hostilities of the Indians, and their policy in setting afloat the rumor of the massacre of myself and party, are deserving of attention.

Considering the excitement and causes of provocation, I will respectfully refer you to the reports of agent Cain and his local agents, Mr. Field and Mr. Noble, to show that the losses to the persons and property of the friendly Indians in his district were small; and I will further observe, that, in my several visits to the Columbia river, the people reprobated the acts of atrocity which had been committed, and that every effort had been made to bring the criminals to justice.

The removal of the Indians which had heretofore been kept on temporary reservations at Vancouver and the Cascades was effected the last of August without difficulty. At the Dalles a camping ground for the Washington Indians was selected, where they will remain during the winter. At the last advices, these Indians were friendly and contented.

The reports of agents Cain and Simmons, and special agent S. S. Ford, senior, and of the several local and special agents, appended to this report, will enable the department to realize the magnitude of their labors to restore and maintain the peaceful relations of the tribes. Pre-eminent success has crowned them. It has been done, excepting on the Columbia river, without troops, simply by the devotion and courage of a few men, backed up by the cordial concurrence of the great body of our citizens.

In regard to the interior, the following statement is submitted:

The directions of agent Nathan Olney, of the Oregon superintendency, last November, to the settlers to abandon the Walla-Walla valley, was unfortunate, as the direct influence of it was to precipitate the Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and other tribes, into hostility. The settlers should have stoutly maintained their ground, rendezvousing at two points—Fort Walla-Walla and the upper portion of the valley—where, by building block-houses and stockades, they could have held out till relief came. One-half of the settlers, including the men of principal influence, went to the Dalles, and the lives of the remaining half, whom the hostile Indians would not permit to leave, were due to the courage and vigilance of the friendly Cayuses, of whom the chiefs were How-lich-wam-poo, Fente-mit-se and Stik-as.

This course I deplored on first learning it; and on my arrival at the valley, on my way from the Blackfoot council, I assigned special agent Shaw to the duty, in his military capacity, of organizing the settlers, and as special agent to protect the friendly Indians of Washington, then encamped in the valley, and guarded by Captain Connoyer's company of Oregon volunteers. Special agent Shaw was directed to keep up a constant communication with the friendly Indians in the neighborhood of the Spokane and at Colville, and to correspond with



the missionary fathers and the factor at Fort Colville, in order to get correct information, and to counteract the many false reports which circulate in an Indian country. Sub-agent Craig, in charge of the Nez Percés, received similar instructions. George Montour was, with my approbation, sent to the Spokanes to act as special agent.

This organization enabled me to procure pretty reliable information in regard to the sentiments of the Indians, and the course taken by Kam-ai-a-kan to increase his forces. Through trustworthy Nez Percés expressmen there were frequent letters passed to and fro, and much valuable information gained.

The direct route to the Spokane and adjoining tribes continued closed during the winter, for the movement of the Oregon volunteers against the enemy north of the Snake was delayed till March, in consequence of the want of subsistence and of horses to mount the men, and communications were had through the Nez Percés country. The friendly Indians in the Walla-Walla, small in numbers, still remained under the guard of Captain Connoyer. Special agent Shaw, therefore, early in February, as the matter of correspondence could be as well attended to under the existing state of affairs by sub-agent Craig, went below to assist in raising the troops which I had called out for an expedition to the Walla-Walla. Circumstances required that these troops should be brought to the Sound, and it was not till a later period that the expedition was set on foot and pushed forward.

Soon after Col. Shaw left the Walla-Walla, one Tallman, a man of bad reputation, whom I had ordered out of the Indian country, was appointed by agent Olney a special agent, and, with the Red Wolf, directed to take the friendly Cayuses into the Nez Percés country, the Red Wolf stating to Craig that he had the orders to this effect, both of agent Olney and superintendent Palmer. The friendly Cayuses had been prohibited by me from going into the Nez Percés country, and sub-agent Craig had my positive instructions not only to keep all hostiles out, but the friendly Cayuses, too. The reasons were given by me in December last to the friendly Cayuses themselves, to wit: that if they went to the Nez Percés country their friends and relations among the hostiles would visit them; they could not be kept out, and disaffection would spread among the Nez Percés themselves; for at this very moment I had no confidence that the Looking Glass, who quite recently had tried to betray me on the Spokane, would resist the overtures of the hostiles. He could be trusted, and so could other Nez Percés when not in communication with the war party, and under the influence of a preponderating peace influence in his own country, and not otherwise.

The orders of Olney were carried into effect without any communication had with me, and I only learned of them when it was too late to remedy the mischief.

With these friendly Cayuses came a Cayuse with a message from Colonel Wright, calling the hostile Cayuses back to their own country. Messengers constantly passed to and fro between the friendly and hostile Cayuses, which resulted in the hostile camps getting accurate information of the movements of the Oregon volunteers, under Colonel Cornelius, and prevented his striking an effective blow upon the



enemy. The same Cayuse was sent on a second mission to the hostile Cayuses in March, and the same month my prisoner, Uhmowlish, the war chief of the Cayuses, came to the Nez Percés country, and sent for some of the war party, as he said, by direction of the officers from Vancouver. This was done, unquestionably, by order of Colonel Wright, who also sent by Uhmowlish his daguerreotype to the Indians of the upper country.

It now became dangerous in the Nez Percé country, as the hostiles were continually coming into it. The hostiles would, in the same breath, say that they did not expect the whites would call for peace, *they* were not tired of fighting, and that Colonel Wright wanted peace; it was only Craig and the Nez Percés who wanted war.

Special agent Craig was obliged now to organize a company of volunteers to protect his station, and to endeavor to keep the hostiles out of the Nez Percés country.

In this troubled condition things remained through April, May, and June, disaffection spreading more and more among the Nez Percés, the hostiles growing more bold and clamorous, till the advance of the volunteers of this Territory, nearly four hundred strong, to the Walla-Walla, under Lieut. Colonel Shaw, with large supplies of provisions for the Indians, and goods for the contingent expenses of Craig's agency. The meeting of the Nez Percés with Colonel Shaw in the valley, and the council then held, the hostile attitude of a large portion on the arrival with goods and provisions of special agent Robie in their country, and the sudden change from hostility to professions of friendship on hearing of the victory of the Grande Ronde, and the history of subsequent operations in the interior, has been given in my report of the council held by me in the Walla-Walla valley, and in previous reports. As announced in that report, and for the reasons given therein, I have determined to have no agent on the Spokane for the present; but sub-agent Craig, as will be seen in paper No. 4 of the appendix, was directed to communicate with the tribes in that quarter, should he be satisfied that they were friendly, in order to counteract the influence of the hostiles. The friendly Nez Percés were directed to separate themselves from the hostiles, and sub-agent Craig was authorized to return to the Nez Percés country, in case it was safe for him so to do, and the public service would be promoted thereby.

The annual report of agent R. H. Lansdale, in charge of the Flathead nation, in connexion with his former reports, copies of which have been forwarded to the department, will render an extended observation from me unnecessary. I consider it as *misfortunate* to the Indian service that the Flathead nation, who have been so true to their obligations, and have taken the firmest ground to keep the hostiles out of their country, should not have the watchful and provident care of their efficient and intelligent agent.

The reasons adduced by agent R. H. Lansdale in favor of a prompt ratification of their treaty, whether regard be had to the critical condition of our Indian relations, their country being the thoroughfare to buffalo, of the western Indians, many of them hostile, or to the treatment to which they are justly entitled at the hands of the govern-

ment for their good conduct since the war commenced, and in all their previous history, have my entire concurrence. In connexion with the ratification of the treaty, I beg leave to quote from my last annual report in reference to the best mode of supplying the Flathead nation: "The Flathead nation should be supplied by the way of the Missouri. There is a good wagon road from Fort Benton to the Bitter Root valley, and the Missouri is unquestionably navigable for light draught steamers to Fort Benton. If the experiment were once made of transporting Indian supplies to Fort Benton by steamers, it is, in my opinion, quite certain that afterwards no difficulty could be found in either chartering a steamer or making a contract per pound for the transportation of supplies at a reasonable rate."

The Indian service in this Territory has upon its shoulders none of the responsibility of a management of affairs which has driven the agents from their fields of duty, where nine months since not only was everything peaceful, but the roads thither and through them unobstructed. Special agent Craig is so anxious to return to the Nez Percés country, where is his family and his property, that in his instructions it was a case of authorization and not of orders. I trust that Dr. Lansdale will be able to return to the Flathead country early in the spring. In the meantime, directions have gone by an Indian express to Mr. John Owen, who resides in the Bitter Root, and who has heretofore received favorable notice in my reports to the department, to act as special agent of the Flatheads until agent Lansdale's return.

For further information in regard to the tribes of the interior, I will respectfully refer you to the report of agent Lansdale and sub-agent Craig, which will be found in the appendix, and to the latter of which I have added extracts from the correspondence between him and this office. I will request that the former reports to which Dr. Lansdale refers, and which are in the archives of the department, be published with his annual report. They will show the sound judgment, capacity and singleness of purpose of the agent, and will bespeak for him the confidence of the department, without any words from me. Annexed to sub-agent Craig's report will be found copies of Garry's last letter to me, and my answer to the same. Garry is the head chief of the Spokanes. I have also added a copy of my last letter to Craig, directing him to communicate with Mr. McDonald and Mr. John Owen.

It will not be out of place here to state that I have written and received letters the past season from all the chiefs of the Spokanes and the neighboring tribes, and in the case of Garry several letters have been exchanged. Many of these letters are significant of the state of feeling there, and I would send copies of them, if they could be prepared, by this mail, but being generally in French, I have found time to translate but a portion of them. I desire, in this connexion, to state, that from careful observation and inquiry, I am of opinion that there has been very great exaggeration in the reports of the outrages committed by the Oregon volunteers upon the settlers of the Walla-Walla valley, and the friendly Cayuses encamped with them. So rife were these reports at one time, and by such respectable persons were they endorsed, that at one time I was disposed to attach consid-

erable consequence to them ; but upon a more thorough examination it was found that the taking of cattle from either the settlers or the friendly Indians was generally some mistake, and that they were returned upon reclamation. It must be recollected that many of the cattle were not branded, and that large bands of cattle belonging to the hostiles ranged in the Walla-Walla, and were legitimate sources of subsistence for the troops. In consequence of the great length of the route, and the difficulties incident to the organization of a new and inexperienced service in the winter, beef became the principal food of the volunteers. Many caches were, however, taken. The friendly Cayuses were regarded by Captain Connoyer's company of the Oregon volunteers, till they went to the Nez Percés country, and no injury to the person of a friendly Indian occurred.

The report of special agent Shaw, who deserves the notice of the government for his gallantry and noble humanity in the field, will show the efforts made by acting Governor Mason to send me assistance on my way home, and the course taken by General Wool to disband the troops raised for my relief. I will call your attention, and through you that of the government, to Shaw's report of his conversation with Major Raines, at the Cascades, and the lamentable ignorance of the geography of the country which that conversation discloses on the part of General Wool.

The character of the rumors which are constantly set afloat in an Indian country, and the labor required to counteract them, is there shown. Col. Shaw's report also gives a clear and comprehensive view of the plan of hostilities of the Indians, of the tribes concerned therein, of the principal and subordinate chiefs, of the number of warriors, and of the control which the two great chiefs of the interior, Peu-peu-mox-mox and Kam-ai-a-kan, had over the roads of the interior.

There are recent reports that the Nez Percés, who joined in the attack on my party on leaving the council ground at Walla-Walla, have turned over to the peace party, and that Looking Glass has ordered the hostiles out of the country. The Looking Glass cannot and should not be trusted, and the portion of the tribe which, by his counsels, joined the war party, merit punishment for their acts. It remains yet to be seen the course they will ultimately take.

My letters to the military officers, to be found in the appendix, marked 3, and my instructions to agent John Cain, and sub-agent William Craig, marked 4, will show the department my views in relation to the management of affairs in the interior at the present juncture, and of the relations which by law subsists between the military and Indian service. An examination of the several sub-reports will give some idea of the difficulties encountered, as well as of the determination of the Indian officers of this superintendency to repress the liquor traffic with the Indians. The soldiers of the regular service are notorious for disposing of whiskey for the Indian women ; and since the establishment of the post at Bellingham bay, the whiskey traffic has so much increased that special agent Fitzhue has applied for two assistants to enable him to stop it ; similar difficulties are experienced at Steilacoom, as shown in the report of local agent S. S. Ford, jr. It is doubtful whether it can be entirely stopped ; but I

have directed the Indian officers to stop it at all hazards and at whatever responsibility.

If General Wool would give the time he now wastes in slandering the people of this Territory and Oregon to regulating the conduct of the troops under his absolute command, it would be very much to the credit of the service and the improvement of the morals of the community.

I shall now proceed to inquire, Were the treaties the cause of the war, or have they been an element of peace?

The treaties could not have been the cause of the war, because it was determined upon four years since, and the Indians have since been preparing for it.

Major Alwood, an officer of known intelligence and character, warned the government in 1853, when in command at the Dalles, that Kam-ai-a-kan was endeavoring to effect a combination of the tribes to drive the whites out of the country. These reports are on file at the office of the adjutant general, and I will respectfully suggest that they be called for and published with this report. The friendly Indians have frequently, during the past four years, made reports of meditated outbreaks, though the inhabitants generally and the authorities were not disposed to give credence to them. The quantity of ammunition which has been collected by the Indians, the great pains which, by intermarriages and other ways, have been taken to establish relations between tribes geographically remote from each other, the many general Indian councils which have been held, and the almost simultaneous breaking out of hostilities both east and west of the Cascades, and from northern California to the 49th parallel, show conclusively that the war has been brewing for years. We are simply renewing the experience of our Indian relations east of the Rocky mountains, and it seems to be the decree of an inscrutable Providence that the Indian must feel our strength before permanent relations of amity can be established with him. Whilst the treaties were made by some tribes a pretext for going to war, with other tribes, and particularly those on the Sound, they have been a potent element of peace. In my opinion, the war on the Sound would have been general had it not been for the treaties. This is confirmed by the course so promptly taken by me in regard to the Indian tribes at the head of the Sound when ascertaining from the surveys actually made of the reservations set apart for the Nesqually and Puyallup tribes that they were unsuitable, though selected by the tribes themselves, I despatched special agent Shaw to Leschi to inform him that the reservations should be changed or modified for a more suitable one; this, too, before the Indians had uttered a word of complaint, and by the assurances given to the same tribes to the same effect by Colonel Simmons in June, not producing the slightest effect upon dissuading Leschi and his followers from the war. Yet these Indians and certain sympathetic and so-called Christian white men—some in high positions, too—state that the reservations were the cause of the war with the Indians. It was a convenient pretext; and for certain white men it was a convenient pretext, too. For when men have resolved to rule or ruin, they will lend themselves to any falsehood or absurdity to compass their ends.



I will not only call your attention to the assurances as to a change of reservation given by my direction, both by Indian agent Simmons and special agent Shaw, as shown in their reports, and which, in the case of Colonel Simmons, is most amply confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Wells, appended to his report, to show the pains taken to do exact justice to the Indians, but to the conferences held with them by Governor Mason and special agent Shaw, to satisfy them of the beneficent character of the treaties which they had entered into, and to counteract the effects of the malicious rumors which had been set afloat among them. These conferences invariably resulted in the expression of satisfaction on the part of the Indians.

That the labors of the missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, have aided the Indian officers on the Sound in restoring and maintaining the peaceful relations of the tribes, the department has the testimony of the agents as given in the appendix. I will add my testimony to them, and will state, furthermore, that throughout the Territory the Catholic missionaries have been animated to their labors by the same laudible purpose. They will always exert a potential influence for good so long as tribes continue peaceful, and the missionaries are not in a position where safety to their own lives and property can only be secured by an acquiescence in the special views of a hostile and embittered race. When hostilities have actually broken out, it is not the work of missionaries, but of soldiers, to meet the emergency. They will do harm, meaning, unquestionably, to do good, whether they be in the midst of a hostile tribe or with a tribe deeply sympathizing with the hostiles, ready to catch up and propagate every idle rumor, and hesitating on the balance of peace or war. In my recent report I have deemed it my duty to state that, in my judgment, the influence of the missionaries among the Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Colvilles and Yakimas, had been, of late, pernicious. For, from fear of their lives, from their seclusion from all civilized society, and for other reasons, the Indian has had as much control over the minds of the missionaries as the missionaries over the minds of the Indians. The missionary listens to the stories of the Indian's wrongs, believes his skilfully adorned tale of suffering, and his expressive looks, though not a word is said, encourages the Indian to resistance, or to the making impracticable demands. A hostile country is not the field for missionary labors.

I will again urge upon the department the importance to the peace of the country of a prompt ratification of the treaties made with the Indians on the Sound and coast, and with the Flathead nation. As regards the Nez Percés, the Upper Nez Percés with the head chief of the nation, Sawyer, who have in trial remained staunch, are deserving of all encouragement from the government. I will recommend the ratification of the Nez Percés treaty, it being understood that the appropriations provided for it shall be used only in the proportions to the number of Indians who remained friendly to the whole number of the tribe. In regard to the tribes of both Oregon and Washington, east of the Cascades, who have broken out into hostilities, I will respectfully urge that Congress be asked to pass a law to plant them on two reservations, not exceeding one in each Territory, and that the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and Umatillas—the two former tribes living partly in



Oregon and partly in Washington—be placed with the John Days, Des Chutes, Thy, and other Indians, on the reservation provided for these latter tribes by the treaty made with them by General Palmer in 1855; and that the other hostile tribes of Washington, excepting the Nez Percés, be planted on the reservation provided for the Yakimas. Let Congress pass the laws making it the duty of the military to aid the Indian authorities to enforce it. This plan will have the merit of furnishing a rule of action for both the military and Indian service, and it is believed will keep each service in its proper sphere. These reservations should be pronounced Indian country by law of Congress. For the first two years' expense of each reservation, I would recommend an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars per year.

It may not be necessary for me to adduce reasons in support of these views, for it seems to me that it must be admitted to be idle and trifling to think of *treating* with tribes who have violated treaties, and in whom no faith can be placed. The strong hand must govern them, tempered with mercy, guided by justice.

But the honor of the country inexorably demands, in my judgment, that this course should be taken. I have confidence, and so have the people of this Territory, in the aroused determination of the government to protect its citizens "whenever engaged in legitimate pursuits." The seventy-five settlers of the Walla-Walla valley, there under the act of Congress, and by the consent of the Indians, too, demand protection *there*, and they are entitled to it. Our people generally demand unmolested passage through the Yakima to the mines.

The blood of the victims of Indian treachery in the Yakima has not yet been atoned for.

If a stern, inexorable course of justice is taken with Indian tribes who break out into hostility by the government, we shall have permanent peace. Let mercy come in when they are vanquished and are unconditional prisoners in our hands.

This has been the invariable course of the Hudson Bay Company on this coast, and is the secret of the few difficulties they have had with the Indians and their great influence over them.

I will give an instance which occurred this very summer on Vancouver's island: A Hudson's Bay employé was stabbed by an Indian, and came near being killed. On receiving information of the fact, Governor Douglass proceeded with four hundred men to the place where the offence was committed, demanded the Indian, and hung him in the camp of his tribe. This is the estimate which is put on the life of the meanest subject by the officers of the British government on this remote coast, and is, in my judgment, worthy the careful attention of the military sent to this Territory to protect our citizens. I will again urge upon the department the increase of the Indian officers of this superintendency.

There should be six agents, five sub-agents, and twelve interpreters, for the reasons stated in my last annual report.

In the matter of estimates, I will respectfully urge upon the department to ask of Congress for larger appropriations than those provided for in the treaty, and for the reason that the actual number of Indians is considerably larger than was assumed as the basis of the treaties.

Great pains were taken to get the accurate census before and at the time the treaties were made, but subsequent information has shown that the numbers were too small. I am also of the opinion that for the census assumed, a larger sum should have been provided for removing and establishing the Indians than is secured in the treaty.

Moreover, if my action is approved in regard to modifying and changing the reservations set apart for the Nesqually and Puyallup Indians, parties to the treaty of Medicine creek, December 26, 1854, and in relation to which I shall shortly submit a detailed report, there will be five reservations for the several tribes, parties to that treaty: For the tribes parties to the treaty of Point Ellicot, of January 22, 1854, four reservations; for the tribes parties to the remaining treaties of Point No Point, of January 26, 1855, Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, and Olympia, ———, 1855, one reservation for each treaty.

There is, in my judgment, required to an official supervision of the Indians, and the execution of the provisions of the treaty in reference to their establishment on farms, and their general improvement, required five sub-agents: one for the Indians parties to the treaty of Medicine creek; two for the Indians parties to the treaty at Point Ellicot; one for the Indians parties to the treaty of Point No Point; one for the Indians parties to the treaty at Neah Bay, and the Indians of the coast; to which may be added the Cowlitz and Chihalis Indians, with one interpreter to each. Besides these, each reservation on the Sound should have its farmer and carpenter, with an assistant farmer in the care of the three largest reservations, two carpenters being, however, deemed sufficient for all reservations growing out of the treaty of Medicine creek, of December 26, 1854, with the necessary buildings for their accommodation.

For the general agency I will recommend, in addition to the buildings and employes specified in my last annual report, one building for laborers, and two assistant farmers. This agency should be established at Tulalup, as recommended in my last report, and I renew the estimates contained in it for purchasing out the land and mill claims upon the reservation and for the necessary buildings. I will also recommend an enlargement of the general reservation.

The estimates for carrying out the treaties are presented in tabular form, and will show at a glance, in connexion with the several treaties, the tribes parties to them, the census assumed as the basis of the treaty, the actual census, the reservations, the force of officers and employes to supervise and prepare them for the abode of the Indians, the buildings required, and the appropriations required to carry the treaties into effect. I have estimated, for removing and establishing the Indians, treble the amount provided for in the treaty for the tribes parties to the treaty of Medicine creek, Point Ellicott, and Point No Point, and double the amount provided for in the treaty of Neah Bay and with the Quinaiult and the tribes on the coast.

I have also included in the estimates the amount of twenty thousand dollars to make treaties with the remaining tribes of the Territory.

The expenses of restoring and maintaining the friendly relations of the Indians tribes in this Territory will, it is believed, not exceed, on an average, ten thousand dollars per month, from October, 1856, to June,

1857; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, will not exceed five thousand per month. The amount will, however, be entirely dependent upon the vigor and success which may attend the prosecution of the war in the interior.

The expenses under this head from November, 1855, to the close of September, 1856, have been on an average about fifteen thousand dollars per month; in which is included not only feeding the Indians and providing the destitute with clothing, particularly those who came in from the war party, but the expenses of the express service, and of those incident to the several Indian councils held for purposes of peace. During the last quarter the expenses on the Sound, and thence to the river, were much reduced; but there was a considerable increase of expense in the interior.

Every effort will be made to keep the expenses from the first of October down to \$10,000 per month. I therefore inserted for the expenses of restoring and maintaining peaceful relations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and June 30, 1858, the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

My estimates are, therefore, respectfully submitted as follows:

*Treaty of Medicine creek, concluded December 26, 1854, with the Nesqually, Puyallup, and other tribes of Indians.*

Names of tribes.	Census assumed at the treaty.	Actual census.	No. of reservations.	Localities of reservations.	Sub-agents required.	Carpenters required.	Farmers required.	Assistant farmers required.	Buildings required for employés.	Article of treaty to which expenditure is referred.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.
Squoxsin .....	650	1,200	4	Island near Olympia .....		1	1		1		Annuity for the third year .....	\$3,000
Sahawahmish .....				Nisqually Bottom .....	1		1		1		Additional amount for removal, erecting buildings for Indians, commencing farms, &c., based on treble the appropriation for the treaty .....	
Nesqually .....				Puyallup river .....		1	1		1		Pay of two carpenters and four farmers .....	4,800
Steilacoom .....				Muckleshoot .....			1		1		Four buildings for same .....	1,400
Puyallup .....				.....					1			
S'Hotlmahmish .....				.....								
S'Homahmish .....				.....								18,700
Total .....				.....								





*Treaty of Point No Point, concluded January 26, 1855, with the Clallams, Skokomish, and Chemakum tribes of Indians.*

Names of tribes.	Census assumed at the treaty.	Actual census.	No. of reservations.	Localities of reservations.	Sub-agents required.	Carpenters required.	Farmers required.	Assistant farmers required.	Buildings required for employés.	Article of treaty to which expenditure is referred.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.
Clallams . . . . . Skokomish . . . . . Chemakums . . . . .	1, 200	{ 926 290 100 }	{ 1 }	Mouth of the Skokomish river.	1	1	1	1	1	-----	Annuity for the first year----- Payment for removal and erecting buildings for Indians, commencing farms, &c., based on treble the amount provided for in the treaty----- Pay of carpenter, farmer, and assistant ----- 1 building for same -----	\$6, 500  18, 000 2, 400 800 27, 200



*Treaty of Olympia concluded with the Quinaiutl and Kwilleyhuts tribe of Indians.*

Names of tribes.	Census assumed at the treaty.	Actual census.	No. of reservations.	Localities of reservations.	Sub-agents required.	Carpenters required.	Farmers required.	Assistant farmers required.	Buildings required for employes.	Article of treaty to which expenditure is referred.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount.
Quinaiutl.....	}	493									Annuity for the first year.....	\$3,000
Kwilleyhuts.....											Payment for removal, erecting buildings, starting farms, &c., treble the amount provided for in the treaty.....	6,000
											Pay of carpenter and 1 farmer.....	1,600
											Building for same.....	800
												11,400

*Estimates of general agency on Puget Sound provided for in the foregoing treaties for the benefit of the tribes named therein.*

*Estimation of expenses in erecting and furnishing dwelling-houses for the following named persons.*

Two teachers, (two houses) .....	\$1, 400 00
One blacksmith .....	600 00
One farmer .....	600 00
One carpenter .....	600 00
One house for laborers .....	600 00
One physician .....	700 00
	<hr/>
	4, 500 00
	<hr/>

*For salaries and pay for the following persons.*

Two teachers .....	\$2, 000 00
Two assistants .....	1, 600 00
One farmer and two assistants .....	2, 400 00
One blacksmith .....	800 00
One carpenter .....	800 00
One physician .....	1, 000 00
	<hr/>
	8, 600 00
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*Estimates for erecting and furnishing the following buildings for the public use.*

One agency building with office attached .....	\$1, 200 00
Interpreter and council house .....	800 00
One warehouse .....	800 00
Repairing and additional fixtures, saw-mill on general reservation .....	2, 000 00
One flouring mill with fixtures .....	8, 000 00
One hospital, including medicines, &c. ....	1, 500 00
Two school-houses, including stationery, books, tools, and implements for the agricultural and industrial school, &c. ....	2, 200 00
One blacksmith's shop, with tools, &c. ....	900 00
One carpenter's shop, with tools, &c. ....	900 00
	<hr/>
	18, 300 00
	<hr/>

*Recapitulation of expenses of general agency.*

Buildings for employés .....	\$4, 500
Buildings for public use .....	18, 300
Salary and pay of employés .....	8, 600
Miscellaneous—Surveys of reservations, and estimates of Indian improvements .....	\$6, 000
For purchasing land claims on general reservation ..	9, 000
	<hr/>
	15, 000
	<hr/>
	46, 400
	<hr/>

*General recapitulation of the appropriations required to carry into effect the treaties of the Sound and Coast for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.*

Treaty of Medicine creek.....	\$18,700
Treaty of Point Elliott.....	70,400
Treaty of Point No Point.....	27,200
Treaty of Neah bay.....	11,400
Treaty of Olympia.....	11,400
General agency.....	31,400
Miscellaneous.....	15,000
	<hr/>
	185,500
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*Estimates of appropriations necessary for carrying out the treaty with the Nez Percés tribe of Indians, concluded in the Walla-Walla valley, June, 1855.*

Payment of first year's annuity, according to article 4 of the treaty.....	\$70,000 00
Payment for improvements, &c., according to article 2.....	4,000 00
Surveys of reservation, article 2.....	19,000 00
Transportation of annuity goods, machinery for saw and flouring mills, farming, blacksmith, and carpenter tools, &c.....	15,000 00

For carrying out article 5 of treaty :

One superintendent of teaching.....	\$800 00
Two teachers.....	1,500 00
One superintendent of farming.....	800 00
Two farmers.....	1,400 00
Two blacksmiths.....	1,400 00
One tinner.....	700 00
One gunsmith.....	700 00
One carpenter.....	700 00
One wagon maker.....	700 00
Two millers.....	1,400 00
One physician.....	800 00
Salary of head chief, including fencing and breaking up ground for cultivation.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	11,700 00

For erecting the following buildings for public use :

Agent's house and office.....	1,200 00
Interpreter's and council house.....	800 00
Warehouse.....	700 00
One flouring mill with apparatus.....	10,000 00
One saw mill.....	5,000 00
One hospital, including medicine, medical instruments, &c.....	1,500 00
Two school houses, including books, stationery, tools for agricultural school, &c.....	2,400 00
Two blacksmith's shops, with shops for tinner and gunsmith attached, and all necessary tools.....	2,400 00
One carpenter's shop, to which shall be attached the wagon and plough maker's shop, with tools, &c.....	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	25,200 00

For payment of salaries for the following named persons :

One superintendent of teaching.....	1,200 00
Two teachers.....	2,000 00
One superintendent of farming.....	1,000 00
Two farmers.....	1,600 00
Two blacksmiths.....	1,600 00
One tinner.....	800 00
One gunsmith.....	800 00
One carpenter.....	800 00



One wagon and plough-maker.....	\$800 00	
Two millers.....	1,600 00	
One physician.....	1,000 00	
One chief.....	500 00	
		<u>\$13,700 00</u>
Total required for Nez Percés Indians.....		<u>158,600 00</u>

*Estimates of appropriations necessary for carrying out the treaty with the Flathead tribe of Indians, concluded July 16, 1855.*

Payment of first year's annuity, according to article 4 of the treaty.....	\$36,000
Payment for improvements, &c., according to article 5.....	5,000
Surveys of reservation, article 2.....	8,000
Transportation of annuity goods, machinery for saw and flouring mills, farming, blacksmith, and carpenter tools, &c.....	12,000
For carrying into effect article 5 of treaty :	
One teacher.....	\$1,000
Two farmers.....	1,500
One blacksmith.....	750
One gunsmith.....	750
One tinner.....	750
One carpenter.....	750
One wagon and plough maker.....	750
Two millers.....	1,500
One physician.....	1,000
Three chiefs, including fencing and breaking up ground for cultivation.....	2,700
	<u>11,450</u>

Estimate of expenses in erecting dwelling houses for the following persons :

School teacher.....	500
Blacksmith.....	500
Tinner.....	500
Gunsmith.....	500
Carpenter.....	500
Wagon and plough maker.....	500
Two farmers.....	500
Two millers.....	500
Physician.....	500
Head chief of Flatheads.....	500
Head chief of Upper Pend d'Oreilles.....	500
Head chief of Kootenays.....	500
	<u>6,000</u>

For erecting the following buildings for public use :

Agent's house and office.....	1,000
Interpreter's and council house.....	750
Warehouse.....	500
One flouring mill with apparatus.....	10,000
One saw mill.....	5,000
One hospital, including medicine, medical instruments, &c.....	1,500
One school house, including books, stationery, tools for agricultural school, &c.....	1,200
One blacksmith's shop, with shops for tinner and gunsmith attached, and necessary tools.....	1,000
One carpenter's shop, to which shall be attached the wagon and plough maker's shop, with tools, &c.....	900
	<u>21,850</u>
Amount required for the Flatheads.....	<u>100,300</u>

## GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

For pay of superintendent, five sub-agents, and twelve interpreters .....	\$24,500
General contingencies.....	40,000
Restoring and maintaining the friendly relations of the tribes .....	150,000
Completing treaties with the Indian tribes.....	20,000
Carrying into effect treaties made with the Indians of the Sound and Coast.....	185,500
Carrying into effect the treaty with the Nez Percés tribe of Indians.....	158,600
Carrying into effect the treaty with the Flathead nation of Indians.....	100,300
Sustaining on reservation hostile tribes who have been reduced to submission ..	50,000
Placing and establishing on reservations bands, parties to the Yakima treaty, who have remained friendly .....	10,000
Total amount of appropriations required.....	<u>738,900</u>

*The following papers accompany this report :*

- No. 1.—Officers and employés of the Washington superintendency.
- No. 2.—Census of the Indians of the Washington superintendency.
- No. 3.—Correspondence with the officers in command of the Columbia River and Puget Sound districts, in reference to the reclamation of murderers, and the policy of the war.
- No. 4.—Instructions to Agent Cain and Sub-Agent Craig.
- No. 5.—Report of M. T. Simmons, in charge of the Sound district, with the following sub-reports :—
- No. 6.—Report of Special Agent Fitchugh.
- No. 7.—Report of Local Agent N. D. Hill.
- No. 8.—Report of Local Agent G. A. Page.
- No. 9.—Report of Local Agent R. C. Tay.
- No. 10.—Report of Local Agent D. S. Maynard.
- No. 11.—Report of Special Agent E. S. Fowler.
- No. 12.—Report of Local Agent Gosnell.
- No. 13.—Report of Local Agent Ford.
- No. 14.—Statement of William P. Wells.
- No. 15.—Report of Special Agent S. S. Ford, sr.
- No. 16.—Report of Agent John Cain, with the following sub-reports :—
- No. 17.—Report of Local Agent H. Field.
- No. 18.—Report of Local Agent John F. Noble.
- No. 19.—Report of Special Agent B. F. Shaw.
- No. 20.—Report of Sub-Agent William Craig.
- No. 21.—Report of Agent R. H. Lansdale.

In the course of the winter I shall submit a final report, with a map of the country from the mouth of the Yellowstone to the coast. The map is now in preparation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor of Territory of Washington, and  
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington city, D. C.*

## No. 1.

*Officers and employés of the Washington superintendency, September 30, 1856.*

*General service.*—Isaac I. Stevens, superintendent; James Doty, secretary; A. J. Cain, clerk; Q. A. Brooks, temporarily employed in preparing reports; J. H. Fuller, storekeeper, and in charge of Indians at Olympia; Jos. Lemere, messenger.

*Puget's Sound district.*—M. T. Simmons, agent; Geo. W. Simmons, interpreter; E. C. Fitzhugh and E. S. Fowler, special agents; W. B. Gosnell, local agent, one employé; S. S. Ford, jr., local agent, five employés; Geo. C. Page, local agent, two employés; N. D. Hill, local agent, six employés; R. C. Fay, local agent, two employés.

*Western district.*—S. S. Ford, sr., special agent, one employé.

*Columbia river district.*—John Cain, agent; John F. Noble and A. Townsend, local agents.

*Yakima Indians and neighboring tribes.*—B. F. Shaw, special agent.

*In charge of supplies to the Walla-Walla and of train.*—A. H. Robie, special agent, who will, as soon as his accounts are rendered at Olympia, relieve Local Agent Noble from duty at the Dalles.

*Nez Percés and neighboring tribes.*—Wm. Craig, sub-agent, two employés.

*Flathead agency.*—R. H. Lansdale, agent.

## No. 2.

*Population of Indian tribes west of the Cascades.*

<i>Puget Sound.</i> —Treaty of Medicine creek, December 26, 1854 : Squoxsin, &c., Nesqually and Inlets, Puyallup, &c.....	1,200
Treaty of Point Elliott, January, 1855 : Dwahmish, &c., 942; Snohomish, Snoqualmie and Skiquamish, 1,700; Ska- gets, 1,300; Lummie Nooksacks, &c., 850.....	4,792
Treaty of Point No Point : Skokomish, &c., 290; Straits de Fuca—Clallams, 926; Chemakums, 100.....	1,316
Treaty at Neah bay : Makahs.....	596
<i>Pacific Coast.</i> —Treaty of Olympia, January 25, 1856 : Quinaiult, Kivelleyhutes.....	493
Tribes with whom treaties have not been made : Lower Chi- halis, 217; Chihalis, Cowlitz and Columbia river, Upper Chi- halis, 216; Cowlitz and Taitinipans, 240; Lower Chinooks, 112; Upper Chinooks, 330; Klikatats of White Salmon river and of Camass lake, 400.....	1,515
	<hr/> 9,912 <hr/>

Thus, west of the Cascades treaties have been made with 8,397 Indians, and are yet to be made with 1,515 Indians.

*Population of the Indian tribes east of the Cascades.*

Tribes with whom treaties have been made—Treaty at the Walla Walla, June, 1855, Yakima nation.

Pischoule, Yakimas, Klikatats north of Camass lake and tributary tribes, 2,500 ; Palouses, 500 ; bands on the Columbia river, 750..... 3,250

The Nez Percés, Cayuses, and Walla-Wallas, of Washington, numbering 750, are not included in the census. The Nez Percés of Oregon amount to about the same number, and are included.

Treaty in the Bitter Root valley, July, 1855: Flatheads, 500 ; Kootenays, 500 ; Upper Pend d'Oreilles, 700..... 1,700

Tribes with whom treaties have not been made: Lower Pend d'Oreilles, 450 ; Spokanes, 1,100 ; Cour d'Alenes, 450 ; Colvilles, 500 ; Okinekanes and Isle de Pierre, 600..... 3,100

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11,497

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## RECAPITULATION.

Indians west of the Cascades..... 9,912

Indians east of the Cascades, including the Nez Percés of Oregon, and not including the Cayuse and Walla-Wallas of Washington..... 11,497

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21,409

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No. 3.

*Correspondence with the officers of the Columbia river and Puget Sound districts, in reference to the reclamation of murderers and the policy of the war.*

In a letter to Colonel Wright, in command of the Columbia River district, of April 24, 1856, Governor Stevens informed Colonel Wright of his intention to send a train to the Nez Percés and Spokane country, and mentioned his object in writing to him in these terms :

“ My object in addressing you is to ascertain whether it is a part of your plan of campaign soon to occupy the Walla-Walla country. Should the Oregon volunteers be disbanded, and the Walla-Walla not occupied, my train will require a considerable escort.

“ In this event will you furnish me with an escort of one company on my requisition ? ”

In his reply Colonel Wright took no action in the matter of the escort except to refer it to General Wool. Colonel Wright's answer is given in full.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,  
*Camp at Fort Walla-Walla, O. T., April 27, 1856.*

GOVERNOR: Your communication of the 24th instant has this moment reached me; and in reply I have to say, that it formed no part of my present plan of campaign to occupy the Walla-Walla country. I cross the Columbia river to-morrow morning with five companies, and march into the heart of the Yakima country with the hope of terminating the war in that quarter at an early date.

The expedition to the Walla-Walla has been deferred for the present, as we are assured that the Indians in that district, and on the Snake river, are peaceably inclined; it has been deemed advisable to operate with a strong force in the Yakima country.

Your communication has been forwarded to the major general commanding the department for his action in the matter.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient,  
G. WRIGHT,

*Colonel 9th Infantry, Commanding.*

Governor I. I. STEVENS,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory.*

On receiving this letter, Governor Stevens immediately set to work to raise volunteers as an escort to his train, his information being that the Indians in the Walla-Walla and on the Snake river were hostile, and threatened the Nez Percés; and that Sub-Agent Craig had been compelled to raise a company of volunteers, mostly Nez Percés, to keep the hostiles out of the Nez Percés country.

Subsequent advices having shown that the Nez Percés were disaffected, and that but a small portion of the tribe could be depended on to stand by the agent, it was determined to concentrate a force of 400 volunteers in the Walla-Walla valley, one column crossing the Cascades through the Yakima, the other moving with the train from the Dalles.

On June 1, Governor Stevens informed Colonel Wright of the fact. The following extracts are given from his letter:

"Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, on Thursday last, (June 12,) marched from Camp Montgomery over the Nachess. It is supposed he will camp on the Wenass to-night.

"His orders are to co-operate with you in removing the seat of the war from the base of the mountains to the interior, and for reasons affecting the close of the war on the Sound obvious to all persons.

"He will then push to the Walla-Walla valley, crossing the Columbia at Fort Walla-Walla.

"The supplies and escort for the Walla-Walla will move from the Dalles on Friday morning.

"The Walla-Walla valley must be occupied immediately to prevent the extension of the war in the interior.



"Kam-a-i-a-kum has, since you arrived on the Nachess, used every exertion to induce the tribes thus far friendly to join in the war. He has flattered the Spokanes, where he was on the 25th of May, and has endeavored to browbeat the Nez Percés. The Spokanes have answered in the negative, and the Nez Percés will, I am satisfied, continue friendly.

"I am ready, as the superintendent of Indian affairs, to take charge of any Indians that may be reported by yourself as having changed their condition from hostility to peace.

"And in this connexion I will remark, that I have been informed of your views in reference to the Oregon superintendent taking charge of certain Indians of my jurisdiction—those at Vancouver, and those recently sent in by you.

"I am ready to agree to any arrangement which may be for the good of the Indians."

\* \* \* \* \*

"From all I can gather, I presume your own views and my own do not differ as to the terms which should be allowed the Indians, viz: unconditional submission, and the rendering of murderers and instigators of war to punishment.

"I will, however, respectfully put you on your guard in reference to Leschi, Nelson, Kitsap, and Quiemuth, from the Sound, and to suggest that no arrangement be made which shall save their necks from the executioner."

It must be remarked that the expression of confidence in the friendship of the Nez Percés was predicated on the influence which would be exerted over them by the presence of a force in the Walla-Walla. The Nez Percés, a greater portion of them unreliable, as shown in Craig's letter of May 27, had, on learning that a train and troops were coming, evinced a more friendly feeling.

In July, Colonel Wright announced, in a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Morris, that he had suspended hostilities against the Indians in the Yakima country, and requested him to advise with the local agent at Vancouver in regard to the removal of the friendly Indians there to Camas lake. On the 7th of August, Governor Stevens, to whom the matter was referred by the local agent, addressed the following letter in regard to it to Colonel Wright:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Olympia, W. T., August 7, 1856.*

SIR: The local agent, H. Field, has referred to me the requisition made on him by you, through Lieutenant Colonel Morris, to remove the Vancouver Indians to Camas lake.

I have approved the action of the local agent in referring the matter to me.

You have been advised that I shall be at the Dalles on Thursday, August 14, and that there I wish to meet you.

At Vancouver, where I shall pass the nights of Tuesday and Wed-

nesday, 12th and 13th, I will ascertain the views of the Indians in reference to their permanent homes.

I still hope you will accompany me to the Walla-Walla.

Truly and respectfully,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor and Superintendent.*

Colonel G. WRIGHT,  
*Commanding Northern District.*

In August, Governor Stevens made a requisition upon Colonel Wright for the delivery of the Sound murderers, and on the 4th of October received the following answer :

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT,  
*Fort Dalles, O. T., October 4, 1856.*

GOVERNOR : I had the honor to receive, some time since, your communication of the 19th of August, making a requisition on me for the delivery of *Leschi, Nelson, Qui-e-muth, Kitsap, and Stahi*, with the view of their being sent to the Sound, to be tried by the civil authority.

I delayed action on the subject, expecting your speedy return from Walla-Walla, when I was anxious to have a personal interview with you.

You know the circumstances under which the Indians referred to were permitted to come in and remain with the friendly Yakimas, although I have made no promises that they should not be held to account for their former acts ; yet, in the *present* unsettled state of our Indian relations, I think it would be unwise to seize them, and transport them for trial. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the delivery of the Indians be suspended for the present.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,  
*Colonel 9th Infantry, commanding.*

Governor I. I. STEVENS,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

The requisition was renewed the same day in the following letter :

DALLES, O. T., *October 4, 1856.*

SIR : I have received your letter of this date in answer to my requisition for the delivery of *Leschi, Nelson, Quiemuth, Kitsap, and Stahi*, to be sent to the Sound to be tried by the civil authority.

These men are notorious murderers, and committed their acts of atrocity under circumstances of treachery and blood thirstiness almost beyond example. All belong to bands with whom treaties have been made, and in the case of all except Nelson, the treaty has been sanctioned by the Senate, and the execution of the treaty has been placed in my hand.

Whether a treaty has been made or not, I am of opinion that men guilty of such acts should be at least tried, and, if convicted, punished.

More especially should this be done in case where by treaty stipulations provision is made for the punishment of such offences.

If the condition of things is so unsettled in the Yakima that the seizing of those men after such arrangements as to truce, &c., as necessarily comes within the discretion of the force making the treaties, will lead to war, the sooner the war commences the better. Nothing, in my judgment, will be gained by a temporizing policy.

The war commenced on our part in consequence of the attempt to arrest the murderers of Bolin, Mattice, and others, on the requisition of the acting governor of Washington. If this demand is not inflexibly insisted upon, and peace is made on milder terms, it will, it seems to me, be a criminal abandonment of the great duty of protecting our citizens, will depreciate our standing with the Indians, and pave the way for war hereafter.

I must, therefore, respectfully make requisition for the delivery of those Indians mentioned, in order that they may be sent to the Sound to be tried by the civil court. The particular time and the special mode of making the seizure vests within your discretion. I shall send Special Agent Shaw to the Yakima to take charge of the Indians you have officially reported to me to be friendly, and of Indians I purpose to incorporate with them. He will have instructions not, under any circumstances, to receive these Indians on the reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor and Superintendent, &c.*

Col. G. WRIGHT,

*Com'g Columbia River District, Dalles, O. T.*

On his return to the Sound, Governor Stevens found that some of the said murderers had returned. On the 20th October he received from Lieut. Col. Casey, commanding Puget's Sound district, the following letter, asking him to receive from him certain Indians from the Yakima, whom the agent, Colonel M. T. Simmons, had refused to receive because the murderers of the band had not first been seized and placed in confinement.

HEADQUARTERS PUGET'S SOUND DISTRICT.

*Fort Steilacoom, W. T., October 20, 1856.*

GOVERNOR: For several weeks past there has been more than an hundred Indians, including women and children, encamped near this post. Your agents have taken no charge of them, and, as I understand, decline so doing. I sent them to the reservation soon after they came in, and was informed by Mr. Ford, your agent, several days after, that he had taken no charge of them, and did not intend doing so. I received them again, in order to prevent any disturbance that might ensue from the strange conduct of your agent.

In consequence of this, I have considered that the public tranquility required that I should ration them, and I have since then done accordingly.

Inasmuch as hostilities have ceased in this district, I do not con-

sider that it is my province to take care of these Indians, and I respectfully request that you will relieve me from the responsibility.

Permit me to say that I am firmly of the opinion that if the Indians of the Sound are treated with kindness and justice, and lawless men restrained from violence towards them, there will be no danger of any outbreak on their part.

In conclusion, I would remark that I sincerely desire the prosperity and happiness of the people on this Sound, and I am confident that they will be the recipients of those blessings only so far as they prove themselves a law abiding, just, and forbearing people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

*Lieut. Col. 9th Infantry, Com'g P. S. District.*

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,

*Governor of Washington Territory, and*

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.*

Governor Stevens approved of Colonel Simmons' course, and addressed, in reply to Lieut. Colonel Casey, the following letter :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
*Olympia, October 20, 1856.*

SIR : I have received your letter of this date, requesting me to take charge of the Indians, more than one hundred in number, encamped near your post, and stating that you had received them when sent back from the reservation, in order to prevent any disturbance that might ensue from the strange conduct of my agent.

Captain Ford has in this matter acted under the instructions of the general agent, Colonel Simmons, who, I am informed, notified you that the Indians would not be received previous to your sending them to the reservation.

Although hostilities have for the present ceased on the Sound, yet, in my judgment, the Indians at your post, nearly all of whom have come from the east side of the mountains, are not in that condition of submission which makes it safe to incorporate them with the friendly Indians. Nor will they be in that condition till the known murderers of that band are arrested for trial. If these murderers are not apprehended, and tried and punished, if convicted, we shall at all times be exposed to a renewal of the war, and its scenes of death and devastation. Those Indians at your post during the short time they were at the reservation endeavored to create dissaffection amongst the friendly Indians, and it is not to be wondered at, as Stahi and other known murderers were sent to that reservation.

I have, therefore, to request your aid to assist me in apprehending Leschi, Quiemuth, Kitsap, Stahi, Nelson, and other murderers, and to keep them in custody, awaiting a writ or warrant from the nearest magistrate. Which being accomplished, I will receive the remainder, provisionary, however, that I will provide for them in the neighborhood of your post till the return of Colonel Simmons.

In regard to Leschi, I will state, that from recent information in my possession I am almost certain that he is now endeavoring to

raise a force to prosecute the war anew. The Indians under Kitsap and Nelson have a camp, it is said, on Green river, where not only have they their own arms and ammunition, but the arms and ammunition of those who are at your post. Leschi is here for no other purpose, in my judgment, than to renew the war, and what has recently occurred in the Walla-Walla valley should admonish men upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of the management of affairs, not to feel too secure. Yet I have learned, since my return, that Leschi within a few days has been at Nesqually, and that Dr. Tolmi, had communicated the fact to you. Yet no effort was made to arrest him, not even to the extent of sending me the information.

In conclusion, I have to state that I do not believe any country, or any age has afforded an example of the kindness and justice which have been shown towards the Indians by the suffering inhabitants of the Sound during the recent troubles. They have, in spite of the few cases of murder which have occurred, showed themselves eminently a law-abiding, just, and forbearing people. They desire the murderers of Indians to be punished. But they complain if Indians—and they have a right to complain—if Indians whose hands are stained in the blood of the innocent should go unwhipped of justice.

Very truly and respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, W. T.*

Lieut. Colonel CASEY,

*Commanding Puget Sound District, Fort Steilacoom, W. T.*

Lieut. Colonel Casey's views of the treatment which these murderers should have, are given in his letter of October 21, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,  
*Fort Steilacoom, W. T., October 21, 1856.*

GOVERNOR: Yours of the 20th instant has just been received.

I desire, in the first place, to correct one piece of information which you have received. You state that you had been informed that Colonel Simmons, your agent, had notified me previously that the Indians would not be received on the reservation. I received no such notification from Colonel Simmons, and the first information that I had of any unwillingness to take them was from Mr. Ford, several days after they had been sent over.

I can see no reason for changing the opinion, with regard to Indian matters, which I had the honor to communicate to you in my letter of yesterday.

The Indians on the Sound, there is no doubt, can, by neglect and ill usage, be driven to desperation. Those whom you wish my assistance to take, are some of those who were driven from this district across the Cascade mountains. They delivered themselves up to Colonel Wright when in the Yakima country, made their peace with him, and were promised protection. Colonel Wright informed me of these facts, and although it might be said that, commanding an independent district, I was not bound by his acts, still it would be bad



policy, if not bad faith, to pursue a different course towards them. Indians, not being able to understand the difference, would look upon it as a breach of faith.

Now, with due deference to you, sir, I would suggest that the better way would be to consider that we have been at war with these Indians, and now we are at peace. To be sure they have killed some of the people, but that is incident to war. Most of those who have committed murders have been killed, and the Indians have suffered much.

You say that some of the Indians who killed whites are still at large. It may be so, but are there not whites at large who have wantonly murdered innocent Indians in the district?

For the reasons above mentioned I cannot assist in arresting the men whom you have named, but I will submit the matter to the general commanding the department of the Pacific, and be governed by his order in the premises.

Although I do not consider that I can assist in taking the Indians you named, unless they recommence the war, still, from my regard for the civil authority, I will, as I informed Judge Chambers and others, receive for safekeeping any Indians whom, by due process of law, they may commit.

I presume you were not informed that Leschi had seen Dr. Tolmie, from the fact that you were then on the Columbia river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,  
*Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry,*  
*Commanding P. S. District.*

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,  
*Governor of Washington Territory, and*  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.*

To which Governor Stevens replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory, October 27, 1856.*

SIR: Your letter of the 21st came to my hands this morning. In regard to the protection promised the Indians, in arresting whom I have asked your assistance, I have the statement to me by Colonel Wright that he had made no terms with them, and had guarantied to them no immunity from trial and punishment. This statement was made to me repeatedly by Colonel Wright, and in the presence of witnesses, one of whom is Mr. Secretary (and late acting Governor) Mason. On the contrary, I have twice, in writing, made requisition on Colonel Wright for their delivery to me, in order that they might be brought within reach of the civil authority, of Leschi, Quiemuth, Kitsap, Stahi, and Nelson, a requisition which he has not pretended to disregard, but which he simply asked my consent to have suspended for the present in view of the circumstances under which they came in. I renew my requisition upon you, as I did upon Colonel Wright; and I enclose for your information the correspondence had with Colonel Wright upon the same subject.

The operations on the Sound have been from the beginning, on the

part of the Indians, those of murderers and outlaws, no tribe as such having broken into hostility; and they are therefore entitled to none of the rights of war. Yet, that great lenity has been shown them by the territorial authorities I presume that I could have no better witness than yourself. Granted that it was a case of legitimate warfare, the men for whom I make requisition committed the murders in a time of profound peace, under circumstances of unsurpassed treachery and barbarity, when their victims were entirely unsuspecting of danger, and this, too, in violation of the faith of treaties which expressly stipulated for the giving up of men guilty of such offences.

Nor is there any analogy between the cases of known Indians who have murdered white men and certain unknown white men who have murdered Indians. Your soldiers killed an Indian. Where are they? The citizens have killed Indians. Where are they? Two are in your own garrison in confinement, awaiting trial; and the others ———. Proof has not yet been found, after every exertion has been made, to insure a bill from a grand jury in regard to the persons suspected.

How can the civil arm reach these murderers except by the assistance of the military? Shall the sheriff summon a posse to assist him, and shall he penetrate the wilderness of the Upper Puyallup, where now it is reported Leschi is? Or shall I give official information to the military that they are demanded, and ask its assistance to seize them wherever they can be found? Any citizen can give information before a magistrate and have a warrant issued for their arrest. It is, in my humble judgment, in view of my requisition, the duty of the military to make use of every means to bring these Indians within reach of the civil authority.

I do not understand, in view of the known humanity and energy of the Indian service on the Sound, aided, as it has been, by the great body of the citizens, the necessity in communications to me of this reference to the ill treatment of the Indians; for it must be borne in mind that we have managed some four thousand five hundred Indians on temporary reservations on the Sound during the war, Indians taken from in the near vicinity of the war ground, and by unwearied vigilance and care have seen them pass from a state of uncertainty as to whether they would join the war party or not to one of contentment and satisfaction. These Indians have been managed by the Indian officers under my supervision, with no assistance from the military whatever.

I have not seen Colonel Simmons since my return; and I will simply state that my information in reference to his having notified you, previous to the Indians being sent to the reservation, that they would not be received there, was derived from persons in constant communication with him both previous and subsequent to his conference with you. There has been some misapprehension in the matter either on his part or yours.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

Lieut. Col. S. CASEY,

*Com. Puget Sound Dist., Fort Steilacoom, W. T.*

On the 31st October, Colonel Wright enclosed to Governor Stevens his instructions to Major Garnett in command of the troops in the Yakima, to comply with the requisition of Governor Stevens in regard to the Sound murderers. The instructions are as follows :

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT,  
*Camp on Walla-Walla River, O. T., October 16, 1856.*

SIR : I have received a requisition from Governor Stevens, superintendent Indian affairs for Washington Territory, for the delivery of *Leschi, Nelson, Quiemuth, Kitsap, and Stahi*, to be sent to the Sound to be tried by the civil authority.

The superintendent advises me that he shall send Special Agent Shaw to the Yakima, to take charge of such Indians as may be officially reported as friendly ; I trust that a good understanding may subsist between yourself and the agent, and every proper assistance given to him to enable him to discharge his duties.

I have determined to comply with the requisition of the governor ; you will therefore deliver up the Indians named at the earliest moment practicable, having a due regard to the condition of affairs in the Yakima country.

I have the assurances of the governor that the Indians shall be fairly dealt with. Make a full explanation to the chiefs and friendly Indians, and assure them that it is for their interest that those Indians shall be delivered up and tried.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,  
*Colonel 9th Infantry, commanding.*

Major R. S. GARNETT,  
*9th Infantry, commanding Fort Simcoe, W. T.*

Upon the receipt of the instructions, a copy was immediately sent to Lieutenant Colonel Casey, with the following letter :

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Olympia, W. T., October 31, 1856.*

SIR : I have the honor to herewith enclose a copy of a letter of instructions from Colonel Wright to Major Garnett, directing the latter to turn over to me for trial before the courts *Leschi, Nelson, Kitsap, Quiemuth, and Stahi*.

These instructions show conclusively that Colonel Wright had made no terms with these men, guarantying to them immunity from punishment for their misdeeds.

I trust that you will feel authorized by your views of duty to comply with the requisition which I have made upon you, and which I take again this occasion to renew.

I will observe, that the instructions to Major Garnett were enclosed to me for the use of Colonel Shaw, who goes to the Yakima as soon as his business on the Sound is settled, which will be in a few days.

It is competent for any officer of the Indian service to seize an Indian guilty of wrong, and hold him in anticipation of a warrant.

This has been the general practice on the Sound. I have several times had the assistance of the troops who have gone to the Straits, to Bel-lingham bay, and other points, on such duty. After the Indians were secured, the warrants were got out, and Indians thus brought within reach of the courts. I cannot see any objection to the practice, but, on the contrary, I do not see how it can be well done in any other way in the present case.

Truly and respectfully, your most obedient,  
ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor and Superintendent, &c.*

Lieutenant Col. S. CASEY,  
*Commanding P. S. District, Fort Steilacoom, W. T.*

It was not till the 3d of November, three days after the preceding letter was forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Casey, that Governor Stevens received his letter of the 29th October, declining to comply with his second requisition. This letter is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,  
*Fort Steilacoom, W. T., October 29, 1856.*

GOVERNOR: Your communication of the 27th instant is just received, and in reply I would say that I see no reason to alter my opinion with regard to Indian matters on the Sound, which I have already made known to you.

A copy of your communication will be forwarded to the general commanding the department of the Pacific, and his order in the premises will be promptly obeyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
SILAS CASEY,

*Lieut. Col. 9th Infantry, Commanding P. S. District.*  
His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,  
*Governor of Washington Territory,*  
*and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.*

Governor Stevens has at this date received no answer to his third requisition on Lieutenant Colonel Casey, of the 31st October.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, W. T.,  
*Olympia, W. T., November 4, 1856.*

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No. 4.

*Instructions to Agent Cain and Sub-Agent Craig, and correspondence with Garry, head chief of the Spokanes.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENT CAIN.

VANCOUVER, W. T., *October 13, 1856.*

SIR: You will take the most active and prompt measures to remove the friendly Indians in the Yakima to a temporary reservation on  
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and in the vicinity of the White Salmon river, in order to their being economically and easily supplied during the winter, and in order to their being located, as far as practicable, from reach of the influence of the tribes still hostile, and at a point where it is believed the department can best protect and take charge of them.

You will, however, refuse to allow Leschi, Kitsap, Quiemuth, Stahi, and Nelson, to come on the reservation, but are directed to call upon the military to seize them, in order to their being delivered over to the civil authorities, and be sent to the Sound for trial and punishment, if found guilty. I have, in two several communications to Colonel Wright, made requisition for their delivery, and have stated in each that I should instruct the agents in no event to allow them to come on the reservations. Colonel Wright informs me that he has made no arrangement in the way of amnesty with them, or in the way of guarantying them from such delivery, trial, and punishment.

And generally you will receive from the military, and take charge of, as friendly Indians, any Indians whom the military may officially report to you as having changed their condition from hostility to friendship.

Truly and respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent, &c.*

Captain JOHN CAIN,

*Indian Agent, Vancouver, W. T.*

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INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-AGENT CRAIG.

VANCOUVER, W. T., *October 13, 1856.*

SIR: You have had, in our many personal conferences, my views fully in reference to the management of the friendly Indians in the interior, of the course to be taken by you in supplying them, of your relations with the military, and of your location till the time shall come when it shall be safe for you to return to the Nez Percés country. I will recapitulate the several points:

1. You have, as agent, the entire and exclusive control of the friendly Indians, and are not, under any circumstances, subject to the supervision of the military.

2. You will receive and take charge of, as friendly Indians, any Indians the military may officially report to you as having changed their condition from hostility to friendship.

3. You will furnish to the Indians of the Nez Percés tribe now at the Dalles such supplies of flour, sugar, and coffee, and such amounts of clothing as will be necessary to make them comfortable for the winter, and you will take with you to the Walla-Walla supplies for the friendly Nez Percés, and the other friendly Indians in that quarter.

4. Should any of the Oregon Indians come in and report to you, you will temporarily take charge of them and supply them, commu-



nicating the necessary information as early as possible to the Oregon officers.

5. You will locate in the vicinity of the military post at the Walla-Walla, and, in addition to your wagoners, you are authorized to employ one interpreter and three men. This will include your two men now at the Walla-Walla.

6. You are authorized to put up temporary buildings for the accommodation of yourself and men, and the storage of supplies during the winter, and also to purchase camp equipage, regard being had to strict economy, and that the arrangements at the Walla-Walla are of a temporary character.

7. As the friendly Nez Percés return to their country, you will direct all the friendly Indians in that quarter to separate from the hostiles, and you will give them advice and direction as to their points of location, and make express arrangements to communicate frequently with them.

8. You will also, when practicable, communicate with the Spokanes and other tribes in that quarter, should you be satisfied that they are friendly, and with the view of counteracting the influence of the hostiles over them.

9. Whenever, in your judgment, it shall be safe for you to return to the Nez Percés country, and the public service will be promoted thereby, you are authorized to return there.

10. You will communicate with me frequently; particularly I have to direct that you send on each month a detailed report of your operations for the month.

11. Whilst you are not under the supervision of the military, and as agent have, under the superintendent, the exclusive control of the friendly Indians in your charge, you are requested to act in co-operation with them. It is hoped and confidently believed that your relations will be cordial, and that everything will be done that can be done to restore and maintain the friendly disposition of the Indians in your charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent, &c.*

WILLIAM CRAIG, Esq.,

*Indian Sub-Agent, Vancouver, W. T.*

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*Letter from Spokane Garry.*

SPOKANE RIVER, September 12, 1856.

SIR: You had desired our going to meet you at the treaty, but we cannot go on account of the salmon, which is coming up now, and we are laying in our winter's supply; as that is our only resource for living, we think we cannot do without it. As for us, we are for peace; and it does not make any difference about our not going to meet you, for we all want to remain quiet and peaceful. The Cœur

d'Alenes have all left, but one chief, for the buffalo country, and my people are going also as soon as salmon is over. I have heard that the Nez Percés were talking of war. That makes me uneasy, and study much; for my part, I don't like to see them take up their arms, for they will gain nothing by it. I have heard that you talk hard about us, by Indians, but I don't believe it; but I think it is all the Yakimas' doing, to get us to join them, but I don't believe it, for they want me to go to war by all means; but I would rather be quiet. But I expect you to have more confidence in me than that, and hope you will not believe any of their stories, for I know that you know too much to give credit to such idle talk. When we meet next we can have a good understanding together, for I will keep nothing from you, and expect the same from you.

So I remain, very respectfully, yours,

GARRY.

His Excellency Governor I. I. STEVENS.

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*Letter from Gov. Stevens to Garry.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Olympia, W. T., October 22, 1856.

I have received your letter of September 12; I don't believe the stories against Garry; I am glad you don't believe the stories against me. The Spokanes have always been good Indians. They did not join Kam-ai-ak-um in the summer; I trust they will not join him now; I am the friend of the Indians. They must not believe the stories of Kam-ai-ak-um and his people. They are like bad children that have done a mean thing that they are ashamed of. They want all the Indians to do the same thing, so that they will be no better than they are. Remember me to Polatkin and the other chiefs. Write to me often.

Your friend,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
Governor and Superintendent, &c.

SPOKANE GARRY,  
Head Chief of the Spokanes.

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*Letter to Sub-Agent Craig.*

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Olympia, W. T., October 22, 1856.

SIR: Send the enclosed letter to Garry; get an express to McDonald and ascertain from him the feelings, and what they are doing in that quarter. Write to John Owen in the Bitter Root upon the same subject. Write to me every opportunity, and report minutely in regard to everything that transpires in the Indian country.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
Governor and Superintendent, &c.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Esq.,  
Sub-Indian Agent.

## No. 5.

INDIAN AGENCY, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory, October 1, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the operations of the agency under my charge:

Immediately on the reception of the information of the murder of Sub-Agent Bolon, and the attack on Major Haller and his command, by the Yakimas and Klickitats, not knowing how far the scene of hostilities might extend; fearful, from the disaffection and restlessness evinced everywhere amongst the Indians, that it was but the precursor of a general outbreak; and determined to use all the means at my disposal to avert, if possible, the impending danger, I consulted Acting Governor Mason, who was, by virtue of that position, acting superintendent of Indian affairs during your absence at the Blackfeet council, as to the best plan to pursue; suggesting the collecting of the different tribes of Indians on reservations placed in charge of special agents, deprived of their guns and closely watched. This prompt action would at least check the wavering, and might entirely prevent any of the Indians west of the Cascade mountains engaging in the war; at all events, in that manner could easily be discriminated the friendly and the hostile. It would, it is true, involve a large expenditure, as, deprived of the privilege of hunting, restricted from wandering about, the government would of necessity be compelled to subsist them; but that was not taken into consideration with the permanent good to be effected.

Governor Mason most heartily concurred in the suggestion, and I received from him orders to carry that plan into execution. I accordingly left Olympia on the —, and, proceeding down the Sound, gathered the Indians at the most suitable points in the regions occupied by the different tribes, and placed them in charge of local and special agents.

*Table giving the census of the Indians on the Sound and the Straits of De Fuca, the names of the special and local agents in charge of the different tribes, the several reservations, and the largest, smallest, and average number of Indians having their subsistence, in whole or in part, from the government, since the commencement of the war.*

Names of persons in charge.	Served in what capacity.	Served from—	Served to—	Names of Indian tribes.	Census of tribes.	Names of reservations.	Largest number of Indians subsisted on the reservation.	Smallest number of Indians subsisted on the reservation.	Average number of Indians subsisted on the reservation.
C. C. Fitzhugh .....	Special agent.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1856	Lúmmies.....	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Nooksacks .....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Sohmish.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. D. Hall.....	Local agent.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1856	Snohomish.....	1,700	Holmes' harbor.....	1,800	850	1,400
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Snoquálmie.....					
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Skiquámish.....					
E. S. Fowler.....	Special agent.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1856	Clallams.....	926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Makahs.....	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. C. Fay.....	Local agent.....	Nov. 1, 1855	Sept. 30, 1856	Skagets.....	1,300	Penn's cove.....	1,400	1,000	1,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	Dwahmish.....	312				
D. S. Maynard.....	Local agent.....	Nov. 7, 1855	April 14, 1856	Tsahbabbish.....	64	Fort Ketsap. ....	441	308	385
H. Haley.....	do.....	April 14, 1856	July 22, 1856	Skaquahmish.....	16				
G. A. Page.....	do.....	July 22, 1856	Sept. 30, 1856	Squamish.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. J. Simmons.....	Local agent.....	Nov. 27, 1855	April 5, 1856	Squoxsin.....	1,200	Squoxsin .....	460	350	400
W. B. Gosnell.....	do.....	April 5, 1856	Sept. 30, 1856	Saháwahmish.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	Nisqually.....					
J. B. Webber.....	Local agent.....	Oct. 31, 1855	Feb. 16, 1856	Nisqually.....	1,200	Fox island.....	790	640	720
Sam. McCan.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1856	March 8, 1856	Stellacoom.....					
S. S. Ford, jr.....	do.....	March 8, 1856	Sept. 30, 1856	S'Homahmish.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	S'Homahmish.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	Puyallup.....					

NOTE.—The discrepancy in the number subsisted on the reservations is accounted for by the following facts, viz : That large numbers were allowed at times, in accordance with their usages, to go, under proper surveillance, to visit their friends and relatives from one reservation to another; at certain seasons considerable numbers were permitted to go off, in charge of trustworthy agents, to procure fish, roots, berries, and other food; and a large number was constantly in the field with the military forces, either as guides and scouts, furnishing transportation, or in arms as auxiliaries, co-operating against the enemy.

The foregoing table does not include those tribes of the Sound, such as the Skokomish and Chemakums, which, not requiring the immediate care of a local or special agent, have always remained under my own personal supervision.

In effecting this arrangement, I was aided by the hearty concurrence and assistance of the citizens of the whole Sound, with the exception of a few at Seattle, who, prompted solely by the fact of their being able to employ Indians at much less cost than white men, persuaded a small band to remain at the town of Seattle.

I do not deem it necessary to go into details, as the reports of the local and special agents on the different reservations are herewith appended. As, however, the mode pursued was the same in all cases, I will briefly state the manner adopted in obtaining the consent and agreement of the Indians to the proposed movement.

On reaching the country of a band, I sent word to the whole tribe to meet me in council. On their assembling, I explained to them the intention of the government, and the absolute necessity of their complying, endeavoring to impress upon them the uselessness of Indians contending against the whites; that had wrong been done, if they had come in a proper manner and complained of that wrong, the offender would have been punished and recompense made; that the whites desired to be their friends, had made with them treaties which would give them schools for their children and workshops for their young people to learn trades, so that they might become like the whites, instead of wandering about like the wild beasts, at one time well fed, and at another nearly starved. That if they wished the treaty in any manner to be altered, if they would show where they had been unjustly dealt with, it should be remedied, so that they could have no just cause of complaint; that they were a weak, poor people, and the whites desired to protect, not to destroy them, as some were so foolish as to believe; that if such had been the object, why was it that our great Chief appointed agents whose whole duty it was to see after the wants of the Indians? that some of their relations just across the mountains had gone to war, and it was said that they too would join them; and the whites desired to ascertain who amongst them were hostile, so that the friendly might not suffer. I explained to them that it was my desire to protect the innocent from the punishment that would be dealt out to all engaged in the recent murders, and that they must blame their own people for whatever restrictions were placed upon them. I assured them that they should have all the liberty that could be properly given them, and they should have for an agent to live amongst them whatever white man they preferred; that they should be well fed, and whatever property they were compelled to leave behind should be well taken care of, and after the war returned to them; or if, by chance or otherwise, it should be lost or destroyed, they should receive payment. Those who would not abide by this advice could not expect to be protected or considered as friends; that a few days would be given them, that they might gather together whatever articles they desired to carry with them to their new location.

All the tribes complied with these requirements, with the exception



of a portion of the Nesqually, Puyallup, and Dawamish tribes—in all, about two hundred warriors—who, under Leschi, a Nesqually chief, on the ———, commenced active hostilities against the whites by killing Mr. James McAlister, who had gone amongst them to ascertain their intentions, and afterwards destroying the entire settlement on White river, murdering men, women, and children; thus verifying our worst apprehensions, and proving the utility of the plan adopted. The tribes on the shores of the Pacific were at so great a distance from the scene of war, and had so little affinity with the hostiles, I did not deem it necessary to take any precautions against their joining. Of the number really engaged in the war west of the mountains, I can obtain no reliable data; the statements that I have been able to collect varying so widely that no reliance can be placed upon them. It is evident that they kept up a constant communication with the Klickatats and Yakimas, and received from them reinforcements, as young Ouhi, the son of the Yakima war chief, was actively engaged in almost all the battles west of the mountains.

The Indians on the reservations have shown themselves always willing to aid the whites in bringing the war to a close, anxious to be employed either as transporters of army stores or as warriors.

In the month of February last, Pat-cowam, the chief of the Snoqualmies, after repeated solicitations was allowed by you to take the field with 60 warriors. My assistant, Mr. Fuller, and myself accompanied them as far as the Snoqualmie Falls. On this expedition they captured a small camp of the hostiles numbering 7 men, 5 women and 26 children. It having been proved that two of the men were engaged in the massacre on White river, they were hanged by order of Pat-cowam. A few days afterwards they attacked Leschi's camp, then 150 warriors strong, and, notwithstanding the disparity of force, inflicted on him serious loss, killing eight of his men, while the Snoqualmie loss was but one man killed. Owing, however, to their ammunition being exhausted, (I had only furnished them with 15 rounds of powder and ball,) they were compelled to return to the settlements. They were actively engaged in the war for some three months, when, after being paid for their services, they returned again to the reservation of their tribe. They rendered most active and efficient service, engaging in numerous skirmishes with the hostiles, and inflicting upon them serious loss besides. The hostiles, dismayed by this new and unexpected source of danger, disheartened by the defeats they had already sustained from the troops, both regulars and volunteers, broke up into small bands, some concealing themselves in almost inaccessible regions, and others pursuing their way across the mountains. Against the whites, the Indian's more thorough knowledge of the woods and country might avail as a security; but against their own people, there was no safety but in flight. In the month of March the war ended west of the mountains; whether it is but a temporary cessation the future only can determine. I am satisfied that it is indispensably necessary that a large military force should remain for some time to come stationed on this side. At any moment the active scene of hostilities may be transferred by the Yakimas and Klickatats to the west of the mountains. Their proximity, and the denseness of

the forest, which, while it affords protection, retards pursuit, is in itself sufficient inducement to prevent our falling into a fancied feeling of security.

In accordance with the arrangements made by you at the recent council with the Puyallup and Nesqually tribes of Indians, the permanent reservations provided by the treaty have been enlarged and somewhat modified, and the necessary surveys made. I append herewith the surveys made by Mr. W. H. Carlton. The chiefs accompanied him in his surveys, and all the alterations met with their approval.

Much trouble has been occasioned by the traffic in ardent spirits, which I regret to say seems to have been largely entered into by abandoned white men, who, lost to all motive but that of gain, care little for the evil that may ensue. The agents everywhere have been untiring in their efforts to detect and bring to justice these offenders. Much credit is due to them for their prompt and faithful discharge of duty—a duty at all times delicate and dangerous, but peculiarly so in time of war. They have studiously sought to shield the Indians from outrage on the part of whites, and, wherever committed, have endeavored to cause the proper reparation to be made, or brought to punishment those thus acting. I am glad to be able to report that few such instances have occurred.

Three of the Snoqualmies, friendly Indians, employed by white men (contrary to regulations) to convey them up the Duwamish river, were, during the absence of their employers from the canoe, murdered at or near Collins' house. Efforts are being made to ferret out and bring to punishment the perpetrators of this barbarous murder. The crime is more heinous from the fact that the men thus murdered were a part of the force that had served under Pat-cowam. As, according to the Indian custom, payment was at once made to the tribe and relatives of the deceased, and they were told that the perpetrators should be punished, the ill feeling that it engendered among the tribe was in a great measure allayed. I endeavored to convince them that they must judge the whites by their treatment of them as a people; and as there were bad whites as well as bad Indians, they must not condemn the whites on account of the acts of a few worthless individuals. It is, however, due to the settlers of that neighborhood to say this outrage was universally condemned. Indeed, the forbearance generally displayed by the citizens under the excitement consequent upon the barbarous murders committed by the Indians reflects credit upon the Territory, and utterly refutes the baseless charge that this war owes its origin to outrages committed by the settlers.

I deem it my duty, in justice to the Catholic missionaries, to bear witness to the good effect their teaching has had upon the Indians. During the past year they have visited all the tribes, exhorting them to remain at peace and follow the directions of the agents. The disinterestedness exhibited by this class, their cheerful endurance of hardships and danger, their self-sacrifices and earnest endeavors to benefit the Indians, are deserving of the highest praise.

I would recommend the central agency to be established at Tulalap, embracing the land between the Stoluchwanish and the Snohomish rivers.

The annuities should be increased at least one-third, as the Indians are that much more numerous than has been before estimated. There should also be at least one sub-agent for this district.

I would further recommend that a deputation of two men from each of the larger tribes should visit the cities of the Atlantic. It would have a most beneficial effect, as, impressed by the power and number of the whites, information would be soon conveyed to the disaffected of the utter hopelessness of carrying on the contest.

I am satisfied, from all the information obtained from the Indians, carefully sifting the evidence and comparing the reports of bands so widely separated as to do away with the suspicion of collusion of evidence, finding the statements corroborating so strongly each other as to prove their accuracy, that this war is not occasioned by the treaties. The Indians everywhere expressed themselves pleased with the treaties at the time they were made. The Indians being mostly fishing tribes and cultivators of only small patches for raising potatoes, they placed but little intrinsic value on the soil, and they expressed themselves glad to make arrangements with regard to their lands. The fisheries, the great source of their support, was their main reliance; and as in all cases their fisheries were confirmed to them, besides the privileges of hunting that they before enjoyed, in addition to the land on which the whites were not allowed to encroach, they seemed to look upon the treaties in the light they should properly be viewed—a great gain without a loss; that is, they were still the possessors of what they before enjoyed, and the recipients of an annuity sufficient for their wants. They never deemed the treaties an infringement on their rights until taught that it might serve as a palliation, by some discontented whites who, anxious to take advantage of every possible ground of complaint against existing authorities, taught the Indians to believe that they had been imposed upon—that is, that they would have received a larger amount if the superintendent and agents had been, as they professed, their friends. The dissatisfied Indian, with the shrewdness peculiar to his nature, added this to the list of grievances he had treasured up against the whites, and used it as another inflammatory appeal.

The Indians have been preparing for the last four years, collecting ammunition, and merely waiting till, their preparations being completed by a thorough combination of all tribes from the Sound to the boundary of California, they might strike the whites in all directions at the same time. The seed was probably sown by some restless spirits who, seeing the whites gradually becoming more numerous, deemed that, following the example of their own people, as soon as they became sufficiently strong they would destroy them as enemies, commenced preparing for the contest they deemed inevitable; those more earnest persuading the less zealous with the energy and oratory which has so much effect on untutored minds, that by thus remaining quiet destruction was the only destiny awaiting them. If they would rouse and be men, they might arrest that danger; every individual wrong, fancied or real, hoarded up, was brought forth in its most exaggerated state to excite and cherish the enmity.

In the war that has been thus entered into, they have exhibited

qualities of skill and bravery far beyond the opinion hitherto entertained. A permanent and lasting peace can only be made by severe punishment of those who commenced the war; otherwise it will be but a flimsy tissue, subject to be broken at any moment by the imaginary whim or transient passions of the designing and revengeful amongst them.

In my last I accompanied, by your directions, messengers from Ouli and Feias up the Snohomish, on their way back with your message to their chiefs, which was, they having expressed a desire for peace, that murderers should be given up and an unconditional surrender made. I received Feias' answer not to be angry for not coming; that Colonel Wright was in their country; that he had told them that he had come from a long distance, not to fight but to make peace, and they would therefore give themselves up to him.

I place but little confidence in these overtures of peace. I trust I may be mistaken, but it is much to be dreaded that, instead of being in reality at the close of the war, we are but at the beginning of one much more serious.

Very respectfully,

M. T. SIMMONS,  
*Indian agent, Puget's Sound district, W. T.*

Hon. I. I. STEVENS,

*Gov. and Sup. Ind. Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 6.

BELLINGHAM BAY, *September 21, 1856.*

DEAR SIR: As the time for making your annual report to the superintendent of Indian affairs is now at hand, I take this occasion to submit the following report:

Before and since the commencement of the Indian war in this Territory, I have had under my supervision three tribes, viz: the Lummas, Nooksacks and Samish—numbering in all, men, women and children, some 850 souls, divided as follows: Lummas, 385; Nooksacks, 367; and the remainder, say, 98 of Samish.

From our position, being far removed from the seat of war, I have never had these Indians on any reserve, and consequently have not been obliged to feed them, as all their former opportunities for procuring sustenance were still open to them.

The Lummas have been principally residing at a fishery called Skylak-sen, and also at the mouth of Lumma river; the Samish at the river whence they derive their name, and the fisheries adjacent; and the Nooksacks stretched along the river, called indifferently the Lumma or Nooksack. The last named tribe is somewhat different from any other that I am aware of in this country. Their government is entirely patriarchal, the chief seeming to have more *real* influence than any of the so-called "tyhees" on the Sound. They have no slaves whatever, and no Indian has more than *one* wife. Their principal

support is the chase, although they also lay in a supply of fish for the winter, and make large crops of potatoes, the finest in the Territory. Their principal village is situated near the foot of Mount Baker, on the S. W. side. There is a trail from thence to Fort Langley, to which place they are in the habit of carrying their furs, &c., for trade.

These Indians have been very shy of the whites ever since the commencement of the war, and, in fact, have kept entirely aloof from the agent here. From people who have been up in that section of the country, I learn that a great jealousy exists in regard to the Bostons visiting their country, and I have no doubt there will be a good deal of dissatisfaction, and possibly some trouble, when they are sent to their reserve; still they appear to be friendly so far.

During the whole of the Indian war I have advised all my Indians to get a paper from me whenever they wished to go from home, and they have invariably applied to me for a pass, as they seemed anxious to stand well with the whites.

I have always told my Indians, whenever any "cultus" white man employed them, and would not pay them what they had earned, always to come to me; and by never permitting them to be imposed on or maltreated, I have retained my influence over them.

I have had many opportunities of judging of the Lummas and Samish, they calling almost constantly at my house; and besides, I have been very often at their camps, making presents of small "*ictas*," such as pipes, tobacco, &c.; and I think, on the whole, that they have been well disposed, and have always expressed satisfaction at the manner in which they have been treated by the superintendent of Indian affairs and yourself.

During the first part of my administration the Indians were remarkably healthy. But lately, on account of scarcity of food in the spring, they having sold the greater part of their potatoes, and the salmon coming in much later than usual, mortality ensued, and a good many died; among others Chillak and Jefferson, two of the principal "tyhees" of the Lumma tribe—the former, I understand, the legitimate one.

I think proper to mention here, that before the commencement of the war I had heard from the Samish Indians that such an event would take place. I paid no attention to this, as there were so many rumors abroad; subsequently I have had many occurrences related to me that corresponded in many instances so *precisely* with the expressman's report, that I was obliged to believe them. I have often received news thus at least three or four days sooner than by any other means. I am therefore perfectly convinced that there was some connexion between the hostiles and all the Indians on this part of the Sound. I also firmly believe that at one time an arrangement was tried to be perfected among the Indians in this neighborhood, including those down as far as Cape Flattery, and have heard my Indians say frequently, that although *policy* forbade them to take any active part in the war, their hearts (tum-tums) were entirely with the hostiles; that they knew from living on the Sound that the Bostons were too numerous in California for them to contend with. In other words, their fears



alone prevented them from taking an active part in the war, and entering into the combination to exterminate the whites.

I wish before closing this report to call your attention *particularly* to one item, and that is the increase of whisky sellers. Heretofore I have had but little trouble, even *without* an assistant, (being anxious to put government to as little expense as possible,) and the inducement being hardly sufficient to the whisky sellers. But since the establishment of a military post at this place, there have been no less than four whisky boats around here, the sale between the soldiers and Indians being enough to make it an object. I believe that nine-tenths of our transient population in this part of the country make a livelihood by selling whisky. This *must be stopped at once*, and I have, in consequence, written to the superintendent of Indian affairs, requesting the aid of two assistants, one or both of whom I intend to keep constantly employed in travelling from point to point, looking after the rum sellers. It is perfectly impossible for one man to attend to it, as while he might be in one place, he will find that a boat or two is in the opposite direction.

I would also mention that I have had the visits of some Jesuits while I have been acting as Indian agent, and have found their influence very salutary. The Indians for some time afterwards would not be seen drunk, and all crimes were punished amongst themselves by their "tyhees."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

C. C. FITZHUGH.

*Local Indian Agent.*

M. T. SIMMONS, Esq.,

*Puget Sound District, Olympia, W. T.*

# No. 7.

*Sub-report of N. D. Hill, local agent for the Indians on the Indian reservation at Holmes' Harbor.*

INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Holmes' Harbor, W. T., September 30, 1856.*

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant, requiring a report from me of my doings from the date of my appointment to the present date, was not received until a day or two since, owing to my absence from the agency.

On the 14th November, 1855, I received a letter from you appointing me the local agent for the Snohomish, the Snoqualmie, and the Skiamish tribes of Indians, with orders to collect them at some point on Whidby's island, distant from the seat of war. I left, however, the next day, determined to be guided by circumstances. On the morning of the 17th or 18th of November I arrived at the mouth of the Snohomish river. I here found a portion of the tribe of that name. I talked with some of them, and found them disposed to go where I directed, but they preferred remaining where they were until the Snoqualmie and Skiamish tribes came down. I was aware that

Colonel Ebey, with a company of volunteers, had established a block-house up above them, and I gave them permission to remain until my return. I proceeded up the river, and arrived at the block-house about noon. On consulting with Colonel Ebey and others, I decided not to attempt to go up the river any higher in my boat. I sent next day down the river for a canoe. On the third day "*Peter*," a sub-chief of the Snohomish, came up. I got into his canoe, and we ascended some twenty or twenty-five miles, and camped on the bank. It had been raining for several days, and of course I spent an unpleasant time of it. The next day I arrived at the forks of the Snoqualmie and Skiquamish rivers, and immediately despatched canoes up the two rivers, requesting the Indians to meet me there. *Cush-cush-am*, *Hut-te-a-ka-nam*, *Che-nish-ka-nam*, and *Nu-que-a-sault* were camped at that place; they all professed to be friendly except the two last named, who wished to kill me, and then flee to the mountains with the hostile bands; but the good counsel of others prevailed. After waiting two days, Pat Kanam, the head chief of the Snoqualmie tribe, with a large number of his people, arrived, as also a number of the Skiquamish. I held a long "talk" with them, the result of which was that they did not wish to be hostile, and yet they did not want to go down to the salt water. I promised that I would feed them, and they need not fear on that head. They stated other objections, such as a want of canoes, provisions to carry them to Holmes' Harbor, (the place chosen,) horses, inclemency of the weather, &c., &c.; all of which I had to contend against. The council broke up, and the determination was to accompany me next day down the river. Next morning, just as I was starting, *Cush-cush-am*, *Che-nish-ka-nam*, and *Nu-que-a-sault* sent me word they would not come down—that they had altered their minds. My reply was, that I could not compel them, but I advised them, as their friend, to accompany me. It was of no avail.

I arrived at Colonel Ebey's block-house about dinner, and was delighted to find you there awaiting my return. On my reporting to you, you advised despatching a canoe back to those chiefs, telling them I should await them three days. I did so; you then left. The Indians that came down with me had instructions to go to the mouth of the Snohomish, and there await a favorable opportunity to cross over to the island. On the second day, a portion of the Skiquamish tribe came down, and brought me word that next day all would be there; these had the same instructions as those already gone down. The next day (the third) the balance made their appearance; they were exceedingly dissatisfied, but the fear of the volunteers caused them to obey me. After all had passed, I requested Colonel Ebey to allow any and all to come down the river, but none to go up without a written pass from me. I then left for the island to get assistance to build a house at the reservation. Owing to the large number (taking into consideration our population) of men already away with the volunteers, I had great difficulty, but at last succeeded in getting two to accompany me. We left for Holmes' Harbor on the 2d December, but owing to the wind did not get here for three days, being camped nearly the whole time on Snaklem point. When we did at last arrive, we had great difficulties to overcome. We cut our logs up the bay, rolled them down at high tide, and floated them to the point chosen

for the house. My Indians had not yet been able to get over, and I had some five or six Skaget Indians to help me. It was not until about the 20th December that we had a roof over our heads, and scarcely a day during this time in which it did not rain. About the 20th a number of my Indians arrived, as also one ton of flour. This, together with a keg of rice, (100 pounds,) I distributed among them immediately, giving one pound and a half of flour to each. This present, small as it was, was acceptable. I had bought some potatoes and turnips from the settlers on Whidby's island, and had distributed them among them. My number of Indians at this time was sixteen hundred and forty (1,640.) The flour I gave them, as per my property return of June 30, 1856, was less than one-quarter of a pound to each per day. Though I pretended to feed them, yet it was merely pretension. I had gained my object, and brought them away from the hostile party; and it was now my purpose to teach them not to be altogether dependent upon me for their subsistence, but to fish and hunt. This, of course, required time and perseverance on my part. I had great difficulties in managing my charge for the first two or three months. I was a stranger to the most of them; but little acquainted with Indian character; did not understand their language, and but little of the jargon which is generally used in their intercourse with the whites. But by perseverance, attention to my duties, and the rectitude of my conduct generally towards them, they became convinced I was their friend, and my stay among them began to be more pleasant. At first they received me with distrust, and ere they had changed my life was in danger several times; and there is but little doubt in my mind, that had a different course been pursued from the one designated and adhered to by the superintendent and the department generally, quite a number of those who are now friendly would have been of the hostile party.

About the 1st of February, 1856, it was thought advisable by yourself and the department to take a band from under my charge to act in unison with the volunteers. You came down, and, taking some sixty warriors under Pat-kanam, ascended up to the Snoqualmie prairie. You had been there some five days when word was brought me that you were in danger. Pat-kanam, with his warriors, had gone in one direction, leaving a trail to a hostile band entirely unguarded. I received this intelligence about 4 o'clock of the morning of the 1st of February. I got ready, and, taking twenty Indians in two canoes, started to give what aid lay in my power. On the morning of the 12th met two of Pat-kanam's warriors returning; they had become afraid, and had deserted. They spread fear in my little band, and it was doubtful for a time about my going any further; and at last, on telling them that I would go even if I had to paddle the canoe myself, ten of them decided to go with me. I arrived at the prairie in the evening of the 13th. I found you safe, and guarded by one white man, two or three boys, and a number of women (quite a respectable body guard). You were surprised to see me, but expressed yourself as being pleased that I had come. I remained with you on the prairie until the morning of the 17th. We then, together, took our departure for the salt water. The evening previous, Pat-

kanam and his warriors had returned, having had a fight with the hostiles; they had killed some six or eight, (according to their report,) brought in two heads, had one of their number killed, and said they had finally drawn off for want of ammunition. They expressed themselves tired of fighting; they wished to do no more of it, or at least for a short time. They came part of the way down the river with us. But as you were personally cognizant of the particulars of this war party, I need not [say] more than this: that though they [may] not have been very successful in killing any great number of the enemy, yet it had a most beneficial effect on not only the tribes under my charge, but those under the charge of others. It also had its weight with the hostile bands. Before Pat-kanam and his warriors went out, it was doubtful about all of my charge remaining friendly; but when the step was once taken, there was a chain riveted binding them to us. Being among them every day, I noticed it more particularly, probably, than a stranger would be likely to do. I had adopted a system of giving passes whenever any of the Indians left the reservation. I found this exceedingly objectionable to the greater portion, it being a restraint upon their freedom, which was not at all pleasant to them, and I had to inflict very slight punishments—such as giving short rations, &c. After the war party had started, I had but little difficulty on that head.

But there were other difficulties which I had to contend against, one of which is the traffic in bad whisky by unprincipled whites. I have labored hard to stop this traffic; and with the valuable assistance of Captain R. C. Fay, the local agent at Penn's Cove reservation, we have nearly suppressed it. The local agent at Fort Ketsap has also entered into the league with us, which, with the co-operation of Colonel Fitzhugh, at Bellingham bay, will make a chain through which a liquor trader can hardly escape. I have been successful in catching three of the traders—one an Indian, the liquor having been sold or given to him to bring over to my Indians; I punished him and let him go; the other two being white men, are now at Fort Steilacoom under charge of Colonel Casey, awaiting their trial. I hope to convict them. Their names are Robert Hicks and James Broad.

That the condition of the Indians under my charge has changed for the better, and their disposition towards the whites improved, is evident to all acquainted with them. They begin to feel their dependence upon the whites. They have tasted bread, and they feel its want among them.

In connexion with this, I would say that *Sa-dah-wah*, the chief of those up in the neighborhood of Fort Tilton, has sent me word that he wishes a reservation for his tribe on the prairie above the falls; he wishes to farm like the "Bostons." The place is one well qualified; good land for farming purposes, good range for stock, the fisheries close at hand, and the climate warmer than down on the salt water. I would recommend his prayer to your consideration.

Quite a number of Indians from Colonel Wright's camp have been over here; they claim to be his people; a number more are on their way. That some of them have been with the hostile band I have

no doubt, but as Colonel Wright has made terms with them, I do not feel disposed to turn them adrift. As you are aware, this reservation was chosen as a temporary one, and I would say that it is not suitable; it is too much exposed to the south winds, which prevail in the winter season. I have requested permission of the superintendent to remove to Teelalup, the spot chosen as the reservation for the tribes under my charge. I am anxiously awaiting his approval. It will be impossible for me to get the Indians here again this winter. They are camped in the neighborhood of the Snohomish, or up the rivers fishing, hunting, or gathering berries. I recommended their removal to Teelalup some time since, but they objected for the reason that their paper (treaty) had not come on from Washington.

Considering the large number of Indians that have been under my charge, I have had but comparatively few deaths, and most of those were cases of long standing; I think population among them is on the increase. The greatest number under my charge was about 1,800; the smallest, 850; the average number, 1,400.

Between the volunteers and my Indians the kindest feelings have existed, and I have used my endeavors to cultivate it. The volunteers were dependent, in a great measure, upon them for transportation, and they paid them for their services and fed them well; the Indians thus feeling they were dependent upon the volunteers for food and clothing. I speak in general terms, of course there are exceptions, but I believe many of them would prefer that the war should continue that they might again be employed. I am not aware of the policy to be pursued this coming winter, but I should recommend the feeding of the Indians. The past summer they were not able to get in potatoes enough to keep them. It is time they are now catching and drying quantities of salmon, but they want a change, or, as they express it, a "con-a-mox."

In conclusion, I would remark that, in laboring for the benefit of the Indians during the time I have been acting as their agent, I have met a hearty response from yourself, as well as from the superintendent and the heads of the department. I am under obligations also to my chief assistant, Robert S. Baily, without whose invaluable aid I should, no doubt, often have gone astray. For seven months we were alone in charge of some 1,400 to 1,600 Indians, and at a time when it was supposed to be dangerous, yet I found him ever ready and willing to assist me. Should there be any credit attached to this reservation, he is deserving of it as much or more than any other.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,

NATHAN D. HILL,

*Agent for the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Skiyamish Tribes.*

Col. M. T. SIMMONS,

*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District.*



## No. 8.

*Sub-report of G. A. Page, local agent on Fort Ketsap Indian reservation.*

FORT KETSAP, September 26, 1856.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of September 16, 1856, I herewith send you a report of my operations as local agent from July 12th, last, the date of my appointment. Immediately on my taking charge, the public property at this reservation was turned over to me by Mr. Haley, the former local agent, for which I gave him the necessary receipts, in duplicate, taking from him duplicate invoices.

I have charge over two tribes of Indians, viz: the Suquamish or Seattle tribe, belonging on the shores of the Sound, numbering 442, and the Dwamish tribe, belonging to the river of the same name, as small portions of this latter tribe are from the vicinity of the lakes east of Seattle, and are called among themselves *Tsa-bah-bobs*, or Lake Indians.

On the 28th of July last, in obedience to instructions from the governor and superintendent, I commenced removing the Dwamish tribe across to the eastern shores of Bainbridge island, near the western shores of the Sound. I found them very much opposed to this arrangement and unwilling to cross, but after several days' exertions, I at length succeeded in moving the greater portion of them across.

Finding them, however, to be very much dissatisfied with the above arrangement, and no fishing grounds in their vicinity, and being convinced that they would not remain for any length of time unless force was used, I applied to the governor and superintendent for permission to remove them to Holderness Point, on the west side of Elliot bay, this being a favorite fishing ground of theirs at certain seasons of the year. Permission having been granted to this effect, I immediately removed them thither, and erected a building for the Indian department stores designed for their use.

Since their removal to the above place, their numbers have been materially increased by the arrival, at different times, of a large portion of the Indians heretofore in the employ of (or encamped near) the military force on White river. Owing to a considerable amount of business connected with the reservation, which has occupied my attention this quarter, I have been unable to take an exact census of the Dwamish tribes.

Their number, however, according to a roll made some time since, amount to 350, including all. The principal chiefs are *Curley*, *John*, and *Tecumseh*. They are at present under the charge of Mr. James Gondy, an employé of this agency, and are visited by me as often as circumstances will permit. They are supplied from this reservation, and are at present well satisfied and contented. A few families of this tribe are encamped in the vicinity of Seattle, and are not fed by me.

The difficulties heretofore encountered in the management of this tribe, arise partly from their aversion to removing on to lands occupied by another tribe, and partly from the dislike entertained to-

wards them by certain residents of Seattle, who have taken advantage of every opportunity to harass them, and by the interference, in behalf of the Indians, of other residents of the same place—all of these persons being entirely unconnected with the Indian department. The total number of Indians at present in my charge, including both tribes, is 794, being the highest number ever in my charge at any one time.

Below is a census of the Suquamish tribe, which can be relied on as correct:

	Males.	Females.	Slaves.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Over twelve years old.....	117	102	8	12	
Under twelve years old.....	91	97	6	8	
	208	199	14	20	441

Of this tribe there are some six families, in all about forty persons, living in the vicinity of Port Orchard mills, some ten miles from this place, who, having refused to move into this reservation, are not included in the census.

The amount of provisions distributed to these Indians is a little less than half a pound of flour daily to each one, and a small quantity of molasses, these being the only provisions furnished them, with the exception of a little tea, sugar, &c., in small quantities to the sick. They have been induced to get their own food as far as practicable; and to this end I have given them permission to remove to their fishing grounds, from one to five miles distant from the agency, where they are to remain until the fishing season is over, when they will be collected again and brought back to the reservation.

The goods and clothing furnished by the department are distributed to them in payment for labor, express canoe service, interpreting, &c., with occasional gratuitous distributions to a few of the most needy, whose age or infirmities render them unfit for labor.

The agency buildings at this place, which I found on my arrival in a very ruinous condition, have been undergoing repairs during the time not occupied by more important matters.

I have to report but one death among these Indians in this quarter, although several have been on the sick list. The sick are carefully attended to by Mr. O. Bryant, assistant local agent of this place, and the medicines furnished by the department are prescribed by him.

In conclusion, I would say that I have seen no symptoms of hostilities among these Indians, but all are at present peaceably inclined and satisfied.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. A. PAGE,  
*Local Indian Agent.*

Col. M. T. SIMMONS,  
*Indian Agent, P. S. District, W. T.*

## No. 9.

*Sub-report of R. C. Fay, local agent on reservation at Penn's Cove, Whidby's island.*

INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Penn's Cove, W. T., September 30, 1856.*

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of September 17th, instant, requesting me to make a report of the condition of the Indians under my supervision since the commencement of the war, and I hasten to reply.

I received my letter of appointment to take charge of the Skaget Indians the 1st November, 1855, with instructions to collect them at Penn's Cove. I immediately complied with the instructions. I visited the different bands composing the tribe, directing them to come to a certain point on Penn's Cove. They expressed themselves willing to do so, and did leave their camps for that purpose, and, owing to the inclemency of the weather, they did not arrive until the last of the month, with the loss of a number of canoes. Two canoes having been swamped before they reached land, I was forced, as fast as the large canoes arrived, to send them back to relieve those in distress, those in small canoes being unable to travel on account of the heavy winds and rough sea. After the arrival of the Indians at the reservation, I had a "talk" with them, making them acquainted with the intentions of the whites with regard to the friendly Indians as well as the hostiles.

I informed them that they would be furnished with a portion of flour and molasses to assist them to live, as they were taken from their different grounds and had not the same facilities for procuring food that they otherwise would have had. They appeared perfectly satisfied. They numbered at this time about 1,200. Some were so far up the river they could not come down on account of the ice, and did not arrive till last March; then I had under my charge about 1,400 Indians, including men, women, and children. I never have made any regular issue of provisions, as they furnished much of their own food by hunting, fishing, and procuring clams. When the weather was such that they could not fish or hunt, or the tides so they could not dig any clams, I gave them more than at others. The chiefs have invariably expressed themselves dissatisfied with their reservation, yet they believe that the "Bostons" (Americans) will do right by them eventually. They have always expressed the best feelings towards the whites; but when we are aware of the fact that they had different interviews with the hostile Indians a little more than a year since; that naturally their sympathies must be with the hostile Indians; also, that during the war whatever actions were fought, whatever murders were committed, I invariably received the information two or three days in advance of the express,—it plainly shows that these Indians, however friendly, had a direct communication with the hostiles or with those who had been such. These Indians have professed friendship for the whites, and they have been

treated as friends ; what their conduct would have been had they not been brought together and closely watched, I cannot pretend to say.

In the month of April, and part of May, the Indians were allowed to go up the rivers to plant their potatoes ; their river running north and south, they were as far removed from the hostiles as when at the reservation. This permission was granted them by the superintendent of Indian affairs at my request, on condition that I should be constantly among them and look out for them ; which I did during the time they were planting. They then returned to the reservation, and since then have numbered from 1,000 to 1,200. The up-river Indians have been allowed to go home, as they were far removed from the war ground. The course I have pursued with the Indians has been to inspire them with confidence, to habituate them to believe everything I told them, and to make them aware that I was their friend, and would do all I could to protect them as long as they conducted themselves properly. I have had but few cases of drunkenness. Among the Indians under my charge since last November, but three times have any number of Indians been drunk at one time. They have occasionally come home intoxicated, (one or two) but brought no liquor with them to give to others. Having had reason, a number of times, to suppose that canoes in returning to this place had rum on board, I invariably searched them, and when I found it, broke the bottles on the beach. I never have punished the Indians for getting drunk ; my object being to keep liquor from them, and with the energy that Dr. Hill (local agent at Holmes' harbor) has evinced, and the course I have pursued and intend to pursue, I do not think the whites in boats, selling rum to the Indians, will succeed to their satisfaction, as I am determined to clear them out at all risks, and will do it if possible.

There are two Catholic priests among them at present, and I think exerting a good influence. I listened to the priests at this place and at Swodamish one day, and, as far as I could understand, they tell them nothing but what is for their good, and the Indians are very anxious to learn their forms and ceremonies, that they may be able to go through with them when the priests are absent. The priests will visit Bellingham bay in two or three days. I shall attend the meeting there, in company with Colonel E. C. Fitzhue, special agent at that place, as many of the Indians under my charge are following them to that place. I can only report the Indians under my charge as friendly to the whites at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. FAY,  
*Local Agent for the Skagits.*

Col. M. T. SIMMONS,

*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District.*

## No. 10.

*Sub-report of D. S. Maynard, local agent on reservation at Fort Ketsap.*

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

September 17, 1856.

SIR: Your request of the 17th inst. is now before me, with which I hasten to comply, so far as my scattered memoranda will admit.

On the 7th of November, 1855, I received an appointment over your signature to act as local Indian agent, to look after and take charge of the friendly Indians within the limits of the county of King, Washington Territory, embracing the Dwahmish, *Gualtsh-kanam*, chief, numbering about 312; the *Tsa-bah-bish*, *Sah-witch-ol-gahdwh*, chief, numbering about 64; the Ska-whamish, *Chatskanam*, chief, numbering 16; and the Suquamish, numbering about 550; Seattle, *Snow-chise*, *Chil-whale-ton*, and Tswil-at-sap, chiefs, over whom Seattle usually presides as head chief in council; total number under my charge 942, of which about 434 were on the east side of the Sound, and 508 scattered upon the bays of the west side,—with instructions to gather and rendezvous at the town of Seattle all friendly disposed among them residing on the east side of the Sound, and there so provide and care for them as to encourage them to remain neutral, if not really friendly.

\* \* \* \* \*

On the 9th of November I started up the Dwahmish and Black rivers, thence along the east coast of Lake Washington, among the settlements of the Skawhahmish and the Tsah-bahbish tribes, and obtained a promise from Sawitchol-gahdwh, the chief of the Tsah-bahbish, that they would come in and rendezvous with the others in a short time, as soon as Elk-klah-kum returned from a visit among the Klikatats, where they said he had gone to get blankets due him for a horse. I returned on the 13th with a few families of the Dwahmish tribe, whom I found scattered on the banks of the Dwahmish and Black rivers. I was soon afterwards informed by the Indians in camp that Elk-klah-kum was among the Lake Indians at the time I visited them. I thereupon returned to them, when they made reply much as at first, and appeared uneasy about Elk-klah-kum.

On my return I found part of two families of Indians near the house of T. M. Collins, whom, with the assistance of Mr. Collins, I persuaded to come in. At this time I had in camp about seventy-five of the Suquamish, and about one hundred and forty-five of the Dwahmish tribes—total 225, or thereabouts. There were at this time seven of the children sick in camp, whom I attended upon until they recovered, being visited and fed twice each day by my wife, who was my only assistant.

About this time the Indians reported to me that a correspondence was kept up between the Indians encamped at or near Mr. Yesler's mill and the Lake Indians. \* \* \* I also discovered at this time an unusual uneasiness in camp, which I was unable to account for or reconcile. Seattle and Nowchise appeared considerably dis-



turbed. I therefore considered that direct advice from yourself and Mr. Mason (then acting superintendent of Indian affairs,) would avail much in quieting them, and consequently allowed the said chiefs, with some others, to visit you at Olympia. On their return, I received instructions to be guided by my own judgment with regard to moving them across the Sound. On or about the 17th of November, I received direct orders to remove all the Indians then under my charge then upon the east side of the Sound, professing to be friendly, across, and to place them upon a suitable spot, to be by me selected and designated. I immediately made known the purport, and explained the object of said order to those under my charge. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, (it being in the midst of the rainy season,) a majority of those in camp readily acquiesced, and agreed to start the next morning, provided suitable crafts could be provided for them. I accordingly bought a sloop, at an expense of \$200, and hired a scow, and engaged of Mr. Collins another, to follow me on the second day with those who could not leave in company with me. At this time, H. H. Tobin (since deceased) was appointed to remain at Seattle, and assist me in removing those left from the first outfit. After collecting provisions, &c., to the extent of my means, (there being as yet no steps taken by the department for the support of either myself or the Indians in my charge,) I started on the 20th November, my wife (my only assistant) accompanying me, with a small fleet of canoes, laden with mats, (for tents,) equipage, &c., being about 75 or 80 Indians, *lal* told; the remainder beginning to reflect upon and consider the reasoning of certain white men who opposed your policy. The winds N.N.E., accompanied with rain throughout the day, so much retarded our progress, that at dark we were compelled to encamp upon a bleak sand-spit at the entrance of Port Madison bay. As the night advanced, the storm increased, blowing away our temporary tents, and rendering the idea of starting fires almost out of the question. From the complaints, I judged that my Indians were becoming unfavorably impressed with the idea of migration and colonization at this season of the year. After a few moments of apparent dismay, however, on seeing my wife cheerfully engaged in assisting me in the struggle against the elements, they became cheered into new life, and at once all trouble seemed to pass away. We soon started fires, over which hung dry salmon warming, and flounders roasting, of which we partook, that they might be satisfied while faring equally with us. After supper we visited each tent, and showed them that we were not disheartened, and then wrapped ourselves in wet blankets for the remaining part of the night. On the morning of the 21st, the storm continuing, we left our camping ground, and steering for the land known in the treaty as the reservation for these Indians. The tides and winds being unfavorable, we landed at our place of destination about sunset of the same day. We there found ourselves partially protected from the winds, and were soon made more comfortable than the night previous, although the rain still continued. We all engaged in landing our several cargoes, at least as much as was required for the night, and my wife and myself were kindly proffered a corner of the best mat tent, which we accepted, and again shared the common repast.

The next morning I called them together, and laid before them the object I had in bringing them to that spot. I represented to them the advantage their present improvements might ultimately be to them collectively, together with the comforts they might enjoy as the fruits of a little extra exertion in at once erecting permanent homes, to which they could individually resort after the close of the war. After a short deliberation, in which all participated, I was informed that they highly approved the course, and a species of colonization spirit manifested itself among them. We therefore set immediately at erecting camps as best we could with the materials at hand, to answer until I could obtain lumber for more permanent habitations. While thus engaged, I received a note from Mr. Tobin, at Seattle, stating that the Indians there had been influenced to stay, and refused to go over, and therefore that Mr. Collins would not come over with his scow. I immediately wrote to Mr. Tobin to continue his exertions to persuade them until further instructions were received from you, stating to him that it would be improper for me to leave the encampment until I could procure the services of an assistant, in whose charge I could leave the Indians. On the 7th December, I received the encouragement that those at Seattle were learning the error of the opposition, and would probably all go over soon. About this time, I received orders from Governor Stevens to detail to the care and charge of Lieutenant Colonel Lander, (Washington Territory volunteers,) and Captain Gansevort, (United States sloop "Decatur," ) such number of Indians as they required. I immediately applied to them to ascertain the number answering their requisition. Colonel Lander replied that he wanted none at that time. Captain Gansevort could not define the number required by him, but wanted *Curley*, and all his adopted people—men, women, and children. This embracing all, as near as I could learn, then remaining at Seattle, I came to the conclusion that the daily care of these Indians was removed from my charge until further orders. At least I determined to confine my exertions chiefly among those already on the west side of the Sound, who, with the exception of about two hundred and fifty then in camp, were much scattered, some in secluded places, hidden entirely from view in traveling upon the Sound, or bays thereof. When, from time to time, I succeeded in finding their whereabouts, and visited them, they would frame some trifling excuse for not coming directly into camp, but would universally promise to come in soon. Having no assistant, except my wife, until the 1st of January, 1856, at which time I had nearly completed building, (seven houses out of eight being already finished,) I was forced to hire the Indians to assist me in conveying lumber in a scow from Mr. Meigs' mill, whom I paid chiefly out of the goods purchased by me with your permission, and accounted for in my property return. Up to this period, and for some time afterwards, provisions and supplies being scarce in the country, the same were sparsely dealt to us; and consequently, with the promise from them to come into camp when called upon, I allowed a few families, numbering in all some twenty-two persons, to remain at Meigs' mill, that they might earn a comfortable support. This arrangement embraced a promise from Mr. Meigs to look after them, report their con-

duct, and use his influence in moving them into camp when requested by me. This, Mr. Meigs faithfully performed; and here, in justice to Mr. Meigs, I feel in duty bound to say, that during my stay at the agency a happy influence from his exertions was visible among those under my charge.

About the 25th of December, 1855, I was informed by the Indians that three of the hostile Indians had landed during the night previous, near our encampment, and manifest fears were entertained by those in camp that their object was to kill me, and let the offence rest upon those under my charge, thereby attract the attention of the soldiers against them, that the hostiles could with more assurance push forward their hostile operations east of the Sound, and perhaps drag the friendly Indians into open war against the whites. This report I treated lightly at first, but soon found that they had reasons justly founded for their conclusions. A watch was constantly kept over me, which I only learned accidentally at first, but which was afterwards made known to me. I was earnestly requested to keep my room dark at night, which I attempted to do by blinding my windows and keeping my door shut. On the night of the 5th of January these devils were discovered approaching our camps by some two or three boys. The boys came in much excited, and an attack from greater numbers was looked for by Seattle and others. Four warriors were immediately sent out with a view to discover, if possible, the movements of the force coming upon us, and their strength. They discovered but one Indian, and concluded that all necessary to be done was to keep a faithful watch through the night. During the night one of these unwelcome visitors was discovered by Mr. Haley and Seattle's wife and daughter, evidently trying to get a sight of me through a crevice in the wall of the house. He fled, and all was again quiet until about daybreak, when a signal was heard for them to disperse. Soon after daylight nearly all of the able-bodied men in camp started in search of them, with an offer of a reward of \$100 per scalp. The last company of them returned late in the evening, many of them having discovered signs of the hostiles, but could overtake none. After this all was peace and quietude, until in the evening of the 24th January, when word came to Seattle, through *Te-at-e-bash*, who afterwards proved to be an expressman to and from the enemy's camp, *via* Puyallop, that Leschi, (a Nesqually chief, and leader of the hostiles west of the Cascades,) with a large band were about to attack the town of Seattle, and perhaps that night. Seattle desired me to write, and let the people know of it, and warn them to be prepared. I told them that I would go myself, and did so, accompanied by Seattle, Nowchise, Chilwhaleton, and others. The report was at first regarded; but on the morning following, as we were about leaving to return, an apparent lack of confidence in the report, evinced by Captain Gansevort, caused Seattle and the others (still anxious) to appear very sad.

On returning to my station I found some little confusion, and arrangements were already made for escorting my wife into the interior of the woods in rear of our camp, in case of an attack upon us from the hostiles, which they appeared sincere in anticipating should they

come off victorious at the town of Seattle. This excitement was soon quieted after discovering that I had full confidence in our force at Seattle being able to repulse the enemy. On the morning of the 26th we heard the evidence of the attack on the town of Seattle in the cannonading. On hearing this, the whole camp was in motion, and finding it improper for me to leave at this crisis, I sent Mr. Haley, with instructions not to land upon the east shore of the Sound, but to see and report to me how matters stood, and what would probably be the result of the attack. During the day I was busily engaged in keeping the Indians together and preventing them from leaving in canoes. From the time of the attack upon the town of Seattle I discovered a more ready submission on the part of the Indians to my requirements than was manifested before. Nothing worthy of note transpired up to the 1st of April, 1856, when I resigned my situation, partly in consequence of the declining state of my wife's health, who received, on the acceptance of my resignation, the generous thanks of the superintendent for the exertions she had made in assisting me in the discharge of the duties assigned me.

I have in this report and the accompanying synopsis endeavored to embody the information you request, and although devoid of form, I believe that a general view of my doings can be obtained from them.

Very respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,

D. S. MAYNARD.

Col. M. T. SIMMONS,

*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District.*

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SEATTLE, *September 21, 1856.*

SIR: Accompanying this synopsis I send you a partial transcript of the memoranda kept by me while acting as local agent at this place and Fort Ketsap; which memoranda I offer with this, as answering your request of the 17th instant.

Date of appointment November 7, 1855.

Number of Indians submitted to my charge at that time, from the most reliable information, about

Number east of the Sound	-	-	-	-	942
Number west of the Sound, Squamish	-	-	-	-	434
November 17, had in rendezvous at Seattle about	-	-	-	-	508
November 20th and 21st, moved across the Sound about	-	-	-	-	225
December 10th, number in camp at Fort Ketsap about	-	-	-	-	80
December 25th, number in camp at Fort Ketsap about	-	-	-	-	230
December 25th, number fed at Meigs' mill	-	-	-	-	286
Number fed	-	-	-	-	22
					308

This number continued tolerably regular until the 1st of April, when I resigned.

My mode of procedure with those under my charge was as follows:

I first visited every fire, and took the name of the head of each family, and the number of the family; at the same time giving to the head of the family a scrip containing the number of the family, and the number of persons constituting it, and making an entry of the

same. This I did each week regularly, and then notified them that I was ready to distribute their ration, and as they presented their scrip I received it, and checked the same upon the register. When I found my supplies insufficient, (which was not uncommon,) I notified them to that effect, and joined with them in a general feast, to which all would contribute; some furnishing dry salmon, others camas, others salmon, eggs, &c., and for our share my wife would make bread of wheat flour. By this course, and an explanation of the cause of our not being supplied, I found them so well satisfied as not to murmur. I taught them the use and advantage of the seine, by means of which they were well supplied with the best of fish.

Not being authorized to hire help, I furnished my own tools, and built the agency store-house; and with what help I got from the Indians, I erected, and had nearly completed by the 1st of January, 1856, eight comfortable houses for them. Their buildings are generally sixteen feet wide, and from twenty to thirty-five feet long—some with floors and some without.

I visited those who did not see proper to come in as often as circumstances under which I was placed would admit, and used my best endeavors to render them satisfied with the course pursued by the superintendent of Indian affairs, which exertions, I have reason to believe, were not lost. I encouraged all to prepare ground, so that each could raise a crop of potatoes, peas, &c., which they appeared to favor. I consequently had kept in reserve for their seed about one hundred bushels of potatoes, and some six bushels of peas, at the date of my resignation, of which, I am informed, about ten bushels of potatoes were planted, and about half a bushel of peas sown. At their request I visited their crops, which have done exceedingly well.

Their present condition appears highly satisfactory to them, and has been evidently much improved by the movements with them during the last nine months.

The difficulties encountered by me in effecting all required in your orders have chiefly arisen from the influence and interference of a certain few white men, whose determined exertions have been directly to thwart any and every movement of yours, or of the superintendent, and to appropriate all power and dictation in these matters to themselves.

Respectfully, yours,

D. S. MAYNARD

*Local Agent.*

Colonel M. T. SIMMONS,

*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District.*



## No. 11.

*Sub-report of E. S. Fowler, special agent for the Clallams and Makahs.*

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,  
September 23, 1856.

SIR: I received yours of the 17th instant, and herewith forward the following report, as special agent for the Clallams and Makah Indians.

I entered on my duties in January last, at the time the Yakima war was actively waging. The Indians under my charge, with few exceptions, were quiet and peaceably disposed, manifesting friendly feelings towards the whites. Those who did not at first appear friendly have since become so, principally through the influence of the "Duke of York," the head chief of the Clallam tribe, who has used his influence to convince the dissatisfied portion of the tribe that they might rely on the justice of Governor Stevens in fulfilling his promises to them, of having them paid for their land. I do not think there now exists any dissatisfaction among them. The highest number of Indians that has at any time been under my charge amounts to about 1,200, including men, women, and children. One great difficulty I have had to encounter with them has been caused through the instrumentality of *cullus* (bad) white men, who have frequently furnished them with whiskey. I have used a great many stratagems to prevent this, but have not yet been able to fully accomplish my purpose; yet I hope eventually to succeed in putting a stop to it.

The present condition of the Indians is rather discouraging among the Clallams. They are very poorly off, indeed, in consequence of being kept so long in the same locality, and not being able to follow their accustomed avocations with success; and but very few, on account of the unsettled state of the country, consequent upon the Indian war, have planted any potatoes. This crop they have heretofore always relied on as a source of great relief to them in the winter. Not being allowed to purchase ammunition, they have been compelled to give up hunting, which heretofore was a great source of revenue to them in the way of trading their game to white settlers for blankets and clothing; consequently they are very urgent and solicitous about the payment for their land.

I would report that the Makahs are in much better condition than the Clallams; they, being located farther from the scene of the present Indian warfare, have had an opportunity of carrying on their business to a much better advantage. They have done pretty well in their way of making crops of potatoes. They have caught a number of whale and halibut, and have sold considerable oil, so as to enable them to procure what necessities they required in the way of clothing, &c.; consequently they will be comparatively comfortable during the coming winter.

In conclusion, I would respectfully urge it upon you, if possible, to hasten their annuity, if the treaty for the land has been ratified. I am fearful, if some provision for their support is not made between this and the ensuing spring, that it will cause great dissatisfaction,

and probably some trouble, as they seem to be well aware of the fact of other Indians in their neighborhood having been well supplied with provisions, &c., from the government.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

E. S. FOWLER,  
*Special Indian Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.*

M. T. SIMMONS,  
*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District, W. T.*

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No. 12.

*Sub-report of William B. Gosnell, local agent for Squahxain reservation.*

SQUAHXAIN RESERVATION, *September 30, 1856.*

SIR: As local Indian agent of this reservation, I make the following report:

On the 7th March last, I, with fourteen friendly Indians from this reservation, volunteered to go into the country of the hostile Indians. We went in several directions in the vicinity of the Nesqually river, saw nothing of the enemy, but on the 17th found and brought in eight horses belonging to the hostiles.

On the 19th of the same month, with four white volunteers and thirty Indians from this reservation, I went to find the enemy, who were supposed to be some fifteen or twenty miles from here on the eastern shore of the Sound. We fell in with Captain Maxon's company of mounted volunteers, and in company with them for two days we tried to find the enemy, but did not succeed. In both of these excursions the Indians acted well.

On the 5th of last April I was appointed local Indian agent, and took charge of this reservation, and during the time I have acted as such the Indians have enjoyed better health than before they came here. Only two Indians have died during the last six months.

The Indians have cleared and planted some six acres of land, and will get a fair yield. They are now clearing about twelve acres for the next year's crop.

There is a comfortable dwelling on this reservation occupied by the local agent and assistant. A well has been dug, and good water obtained. Three yoke of oxen, a plough, and some farming utensils, belong to this agency. The land is well fenced.

The situation of this reservation is quite favorable; it is in the immediate vicinity of good fishing grounds, and the Indians are well pleased with it.

Owing to the existing Indian war, the friendly Indians, I think, ought to be furnished with flour and some other articles of food, at least for the present, or until they can safely be trusted to look out entirely for themselves, or until they have more land cleared, and are still further instructed in its cultivation.

The Indians belonging to this reservation have formerly had con-

siderable intercourse with the whites, and thus far have generally been friendly, and, I think, with judicious management, will continue so.

The average number of Indians during the time I have been at this agency is about four hundred, the highest number at any time about four hundred and sixty.

There are six houses to be built, and are now under contract, for the Indians on this reservation. When finished, the Indians will have comfortable dwellings.

I would, however, recommend that several houses, in addition to those contracted for, should hereafter be erected, and that twenty acres of land should be well cleared and fenced annually for the next three years.

The Indians on this reservation comprise the Squahxain, Sahawhamish, and part of the Nesqually tribes.

WESLEY B. GOSNELL,  
*Local Indian Agent.*

M. T. SIMMONS, Esq.,  
*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District.*

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No. 13.

*Sub-report of Sidney S. Ford, jr., local agent for the reservation of Fox island.*

FOX ISLAND INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*September 30, 1856.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I herewith transmit a report of the affairs of this reservation since the date of my appointment as local agent, May 1, 1856, to the present time.

This reservation, as you are aware, is but a short distance from the late scene of hostilities, committed by the Puyallop, Nesqually, and other tribes, commenced October, 1856; and from the fact that many of those on the reservation had friends and relatives at war with the whites, it required great exertion on my part to preserve them in a friendly attitude towards our people.

In taking charge, I found everything in a truly distressing state, everything in confusion, and no order or arrangement. I immediately set myself to work to attempt to bring order out of confusion. To effect this, I proceeded to erect suitable buildings, and procure clothing and provide for the sick, &c. The department not being in a condition to furnish such articles as were required, nearly one-third of the Indians being sick, and the whole number in a destitute condition, I had no course left but to procure such things as could be obtained, and of which they stood most in need.

Soon after taking charge I found it necessary to place a sub-agent at Steilacoom (most of the time two) in order to prevent the Indians from procuring liquor from the soldiers stationed at that place, whose

sole aim, it appears, is to furnish, on every occasion, the great degenerator of the red man (rum) to the Indians, and procure, as the price thereof, a satisfaction to their lustful appetites. I trust my action in this respect will meet with your approbation, as I consider it highly necessary that the Indians should be prevented from hanging around the various towns on the Sound, where they are to come in collision with the drunken whites, who are a sad reproach to our race.

I am happy to inform you that, instead of the disordered state of affairs mentioned above, there now prevails a system of well working which clearly proves, to my mind, that the Indian may be taught to be of use to himself, and to regard his white brother as a friend and benefactor, rather than as an enemy.

The number of Indians on this reservation, May 1, was 720—men, women, and children; since which time the deaths have amounted to 80. During the months of July and August I received an addition of some 150, who had been engaged in hostilities against the whites. A portion of them came in of their own accord, having been literally hunted down by the soldiers. The greater part of this acquisition were from a party sent in by Colonel Wright, United States army, to Colonel Casey, commanding Puget's Sound district, and by him sent to the reservation.

In reference to those Indians on the reservation who have been at war with the whites, I am fully convinced, after careful observation, that they are perfectly satisfied as to the superiority of the white race, and I think no inducement will hereafter avail with them to go to war again. As to those who have remained friendly, I think they have received assurance enough to satisfy them that their best policy is to cultivate good feeling with the whites; and I have no doubt that, with the system which has been pursued by the department, harmony and good feeling will be the result.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours,

S. S. FORD, JR.,

*Local Indian Agent.*

M. T. SIMMONS,

*Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District, W. T.*

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No 14.

OLYMPIA, October 30, 1856.

SIR: I was present at the council held on the Nesqually reservation in June, 1855, by invitation of Colonel M. T. Simmons, Indian agent, and heard the conversation that took place at that time, and am personally knowing to the fact that the Indians were promised a change in the Nesqually reserve at the mouth of the Nesqually river for other lands. Mr. Simmons said to the Indians that the treaty or paper had gone to Washington to the President, or great Tyee, for his approval, but that he and Governor Stevens would write to the President, and have the change made, and explained to the Indians that it would

take some six or eight months to hear from the President, for he lived a long way off, which apparently they perfectly understood.

I was present to help to survey the Nesqually reservation, given to the Indians in exchange for the one at the mouth of the river. The Indians being present, Mr. Simmons called their attention to the conversation, as stated above, (which they well recollected,) and said that he was ready to make the change, and for them to make choice of their lands.

Respectfully,

WM. P. WELLS.

His Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor of Washington Territory.*

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No. 15.

*Report of Special Agent G. G. Ford, Sr.*

CHEHALIS AND COAST DISTRICT, W. T.,  
*Agency on the Upper Chehalis, October 10, 1856.*

SIR: In conformity with orders, I respectfully submit the following report:

The last year has been an eventful one, and the stirring scenes through which we have passed, incident upon an Indian war, render it necessary, and perhaps proper, that I should go more into detail than is the usual custom.

The duties of local agent for the Upper Chehalis Indians were assumed by me on the 2d day of October, 1855, by request of Acting Governor Mason, from whom I had received, on the 1st day of that month, a despatch desiring me to come to Olympia at once.

I met Governor Mason on the 2d, and learned from him that he had received intelligence that a large armed party of Indians of the Nesqually tribe had, a few days previously, been seen on the Yelm prairie, that a good deal of excitement prevailed among the inhabitants, and that a general outbreak of the Indians throughout the country was looked for. Rumors, also, which were soon confirmed as facts, had reached Olympia, that a number of our citizens, who had left but a few weeks previous for the gold mines near Fort Colville, in this Territory, had been murdered by the Yakima Indians, who had also killed their agent, Mr. Bolon.

Under these circumstances, Governor Mason had desired me to come to Olympia, that he might confer with me on the matter, as the special agent of the district, Colonel Simmons, was absent among the Indians to the northward, and agent Cain was on the Columbia river.

The result of our conference was, that if matters assumed within a few days a more serious aspect, measures should at once be taken to collect all the friendly Indians together at different points, place prudent and efficient men as local agents among them on each reserve, and to provide means for their subsistence. This course would put it



within the power of the authorities to watch them closely, and would be the best means to prevent their being tampered with by the hostiles.

On my return home to the Chehalis on the 4th, I found the tribe considerably excited. They were fully aware of the rumors that were afloat, and now that the whites were building block houses and moving into them, they supposed it was an indication that we were preparing for war.

You-a-wass the chief, and several of the head men of the tribe, came to me at once and wished to know if I too were going to leave my place and go into a fort, and if so, what they should do? I asked them, if I remained upon my place, if they and their people would come and build their lodges around me and remain with me? They unhesitatingly answered that they would, and told me that they had come to see me for the purpose of urging me to remain at home.

They said they had no wish or cause for fighting the "Bostons," and if I would not go away they would stand by me in every trouble. You-a-wass told me that if I left he and his people should immediately go to the mountains, for he would not dare to trust himself and his tribe among the whites in the excitement, but that if I remained he and others would stay.

Notwithstanding a residence of ten years amongst these Indians, I had, under the circumstances, grave doubts as to their loyalty. Although, as the first American settler among them, they had always come to me for advice, and seemed to have great confidence in me, yet I knew many of them had relatives and friends amongst some of the tribes who were more than suspected of favoring a war, and that one overt act on the part of a white man might determine them to join.

I then told them that Governor Mason, who was the "Tyee" during Governor Stevens' absence, had made me their agent for the time being, and desired them all to come to my place and remain with me, and that provisions should be furnished them.

With this arrangement they were much pleased, came in, delivered up their arms, and commenced at once to put up their lodges within a stone's throw of my own buildings, and in a few days the whole tribe were permanently settled around me.

On the evening of the 12th there was a great commotion in the camp of my Indians. Some were manifesting great delight, for some reason, by dancing, singing, and shouting.

I went amongst them to learn the cause. They did not seem inclined to give me any information, but I soon ascertained from one of the old men of the tribe that an express had arrived from the hostile camp in the Yakima country, bringing the intelligence to the Indians west of the mountains that the Yakimas, Cayuses, and Walla-Wallas, some fifteen hundred warriors, had attacked Major Haller's command, who had marched into the Yakima country to demand the murderers of Agent Bolon, had defeated him after a two days' fight, and driven him out of the country.

On the next day (the 13th) an express from Fort Vancouver, with despatches for Acting Governor Mason, passed my place, bringing the intelligence of Major Haller's defeat, thus confirming what I had been told by the Indians the evening previous.

I was now convinced that the greatest watchfulness would be necessary; that expresses, no doubt, would be constantly sent from the Yakima's to the Indians west of the Cascades, detailing their successes, and endeavoring, by every argument, to induce the tribes and bands still friendly to take part in the war.

Should arguments fail, then threats would no doubt be resorted to, which subsequently proved to be the fact; for not long afterwards it was ascertained by the local agents from friendly Indians that special messengers had been sent from the Yakima and Klikitat chiefs, Kam-i-ah-kin, Skloom, and Ow-hi, to the hostile chiefs west of the mountains, to inform the tribes, one and all, in the Sound, that if they persisted in refusing to join in the war, that they (the Yakimas) would march a strong force into the country and make slaves of them for life.

Threatening to make slaves of the slaveholders (for many of the tribes on the Sound own slaves) they undoubtedly thought would be successful in bringing about a general outbreak of all the tribes west of the Cascades.

At first the friendly Indians were very much alarmed at the threat, and many, no doubt, joined through fear of its execution. But being assured by the agents and whites generally that if the Indians on the reservations remained friendly and quiet they would be protected against the hostiles, their fears partially passed away.

I mention the general fact simply to show how much the authorities had to contend with against the efforts of the powerful tribes east of the mountains to force all the Indians into the war, begun, as the hostiles averred, for the sole purpose of exterminating or driving from the country all American settlers, and which war, they declared, they would prosecute until their object was attained or they themselves were annihilated.

With a spirit of this kind manifested, it will readily be seen how great the necessity for caution and firmness on the part of those having charge of reservations, the effect of these threats extending as they did to every band and tribe west of the Cascades.

The excitement amongst the Indians under my charge, caused by the news of Major Haller's defeat, had pretty much subsided, when the intelligence of the murder of Col. Moses and Miles, near the Nachess pass, on the 31st of October, startled the whole country. War was now inevitable west of the Cascade mountains, and in the settlements upon Puget Sound. Close upon the heels of the murder of Col. Moses and Miles followed the massacre of families on White river by Nelson and his band.

The most intense excitement prevailed. Every few days brought the sad news of the murder of some of our citizens, and the destruction of dwellings by the hands of savages.

All this greatly increased my anxiety. My neighbors for miles around had abandoned their homes, placed their families in block houses, and themselves taken the field against the enemy.

I had taken the responsibility upon myself of endeavoring to keep the Chehalis tribe from joining in the war. They were all around me, and of course I would not abandon my post. Thousands of Indians

were in the country who to-day were professedly friendly, but who to-morrow might all be hostile.

The murder of some of our citizens, the abandonment of others of their homes, and the successes of the hostiles, greatly excited many of the Indians under my charge, and called for renewed vigilance and double duty. I had but one man with me as an assistant—my son, Thomas Ford—and for twelve nights neither of us slept a moment. I had enjoined upon my Indians the necessity of keeping within their lodges after dark, which they, so far as I could ascertain, obeyed.

My determination was, if possible, to keep the hostiles from having any communication with them, thus exciting and urging them to join the enemy. During this critical period, either myself or my son made a duty to be amongst the Indians as much as possible through the day, to talk to them and impress upon them the fact that it would be far better for them to stand aloof from the hostile Indians, and to have nothing to do with them. That in the end the white man would be the conqueror, and all those Indians who had fought against them would most likely be severely punished. The great portion of the tribe admitted this fact, and again assured me that they were not desirous of going to war, that they had no reason to fight the whites, that they had ever been treated kindly by them, and finally that they desired to leave in peace always.

To this sentiment a few restless spirits would not assent, but seemed determined to quit the camp and join the hostiles. I told them that all who wished to go with Leschi in the war were free to do so; that now was their time; that I would give them their guns; but that when they got without the lines of the encampment they must look out for themselves, for the whites would hunt them like bears, and shoot them wherever they could be found. I gave them to understand that when once they left the camp, with the intention of joining the war party, they never could return in peace; that they were doomed men sooner or later.

I again called upon all who wished to leave to come forward and take their guns, but not a man moved for that purpose.

I then assured them that so long as they remained friendly they should be furnished with provisions and taken care of; and that if at any time the hostile bands should wish to force them into the war, by threatening to attack them, they must inform me, and I would take measures for their protection.

This proved to be the last demonstration, to my knowledge, on the part of any of the tribe to join the enemy, and the last, too, of any manifestation of discontent.

Several of the head men of the tribe came to me very soon after, and insisted that I should permit them to share with me the fatigue of guard duty, that it was for their safety as well as mine, and they wished to relieve me of a portion of the labor. I selected several of those I considered the most reliable men and formed a regular guard, and on several occasions through the winter their good faith and friendship was satisfactorily tested, at least so far as outward acts, their protestations, and very satisfactory conduct, would warrant me in judging. It may be possible that at the very time they were giving

me their assurances of friendship and neutrality in the war, they may have been plotting the murder of myself and family.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything in regard to Indian character. All who know them well can bear testimony that for treachery they probably have few equals.

As regards the Indians under my charge, I have to say that, from the time I gave the restless ones to understand that there was no middle course for them to take, that they must be friends or foes, I have had no trouble with them; I have never given an order that has not been cheerfully obeyed. Therefore, taking into consideration the fact that many of them were intermarried with bands that were hostile, and that many of their friends were in the war, I think they deserve much credit for their good conduct; not only for their resistance to overtures repeatedly made them to join the enemy, but for conquering the feelings of hostility which is more than likely they felt towards the whites on the breaking out of the war.

On the 25th of April, the services of the special agent having charge of the Lower Chehalis and other bands around Gray's harbor having been dispensed with, you were pleased to appoint me special agent for the western district, thus placing under my charge those Indians.

About this time the Lower Chehalis were reported unfriendly. I immediately despatched my son, Thomas Ford, and four of the head men of the Upper Chehalis, to ascertain the difficulty, and to tell those Indians that I was now their agent, and to invite some of the head men of the tribe to come and see me.

The chief of the tribe, Te-la-auk, and several of the head men, returned with my son. I learned from them that some difficulty had occurred between them and their former agent, and they complained that they had been uncivilly treated. They said they had no disposition to go to war with the whites; that they had endeavored to treat all white men civilly, and, with some few exceptions, had no occasion to treat them otherwise, and all they desired was a like treatment in return. They made the usual declaration of friendship, and hoped that nothing might occur to break the friendly relation existing between them and the "Bostons."

Some presents were then distributed among them, and they returned to their tribe highly gratified with their visit, and up to the present time no further difficulty has occurred.

On the 13th of May I was informed by you that from that date my district would include the Cowlitz Indians.

Some difficulties had occurred there, and I was instructed at once to visit the Cowlitz reservation and ascertain the nature of these troubles. I soon found out that the greatest trouble was a too free use of whisky by the local agent, (who was promptly removed,) as well as by all the Indians. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the greatest benefit that can be conferred upon the Cowlitz Indians would be their removal from that community.

I am sorry to say that there are men in our midst, claiming to be civilized Americans citizens, who, if their acts be taken as evidence, have had a morbid desire and determination to throw every obstacle

in the way of the authorities in the bringing of this unhappy and disastrous war to an end. For its *commencement* they are partially responsible, inasmuch as they previously labored hard to create among the tribes with whom treaties *had* been made a dissatisfaction *with* these treaties. They took especial pains to impress upon the Indians the idea that they had been swindled by the superintendent of Indian affairs out of their lands; and after those treaties were consummated, and the usual presents distributed, Indians were advised to return those presents. They have, too, furnished those Indians who had been placed on reservations during the war with liquor, for the very purpose, it would seem, of inciting them to hostilities. The hostiles in the field, who had murdered our defenceless women and children, and afterwards mutilated their bodies in the most inhuman manner, have been furnished by these white fiends with the subsistence that gave them the strength to commit these barbarities. They have acted as spies for the enemy, keeping them advised of the movements of our troops, in order that, after their hellish purposes were accomplished, escape from punishment might be easy.

These are some of the difficulties against which the authorities of this Territory have had to contend in the prosecution of this war.

If the gates of the infernal regions had been thrown open and a score of its inmates permitted to have come upon the scene of action, they would have retired in deep mortification, satisfied that they were more than matched in deeds of darkness and rascality by those already occupying the field; and when you, as governor of the Territory, with all the responsibilities upon his shoulders of conducting this war, as the commander-in-chief of the volunteer forces, with all the responsibilities of the management of the thousands of Indians in his superintendency, who, as yet, had not taken part in the troubles; when he, as a faithful public officer, attempted to bring these men to justice for their traitorous acts, *other men*, claiming higher social relations, actuated perhaps by the "almighty dollar," have appeared as their apologists and defendants.

In making these representations I have been led to use strong language, perhaps too much so; but circumstances require it. I wish the facts to be placed on record; I wish it known in the future history which may be written of the war in Washington Territory how many and what kinds of difficulties were thrown in the way of the officers of the Indian Department in the discharge of their arduous duties. With white as well as Indian foes in the field, having to fight the one and watch the other, the difficulties which the authorities have had to labor under must be known to be appreciated. It required almost superhuman efforts under these circumstances to prosecute the war against the hostiles, and at the same time give to the Indian relations of the Territory such attention as they were entitled to.

But, thank God, we had in you, as governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory, a man of iron nerve and will, of untiring energy, equal to any and all emergencies, and with ample capacity for carrying them out. Entering into the war without a dollar to prosecute it with, depending solely upon the patriotism of the people to assist and uphold you in carrying it on, it has, with all the obstacles thrown in the way, yielded to the genius of its leading



spirit, and is now brought, as the commanding general of the department of the Pacific says, "to an end on Puget Sound."

The Upper and Lower Chehalis tribes of Indians are now anxious to make a treaty. They wish to become permanent, to have their reservation set apart and to move on to it. They seem desirous of living more like the whites, of cultivating lands and raising stock. They are strong, in good health, and capable of performing much labor; many of them are expert wood choppers and shingle makers, and were they permanently located would, I have no doubt, be very useful in assisting in the erection of buildings on the reservation.

A location can be selected where there is an abundance of good farming lands, plenty of timber, and natural meadows, more than sufficient to supply all their stock for years to come. The Chehalis river traverses their country from east to west, affording not only fine fishing grounds, but also, with its numerous springs and branches, an ample supply of water for all farming purposes.

If it be the aim of the government to improve the condition of these people, and to open a way for their civilization, every obstacle should be removed which would prevent the accomplishment of the great end. By being located upon a reservation, with an agent to reside constantly with them who would take an interest in their affairs, turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, the improvement of their lands, and encourage them in their labors by teaching them how to perform their duties, they would, in a very great measure, abandon their propensity for roaming among other tribes and in the white settlements.

It may seem discouraging to commence farming operations with a class of people whose habits are at variance with industrial pursuits, and to many it would look to be an impossibility to attach them to any mode of life other than that of a roaming and idle one. To civilize an Indian you must first teach him how to work.

As you are aware, I have resided amongst these Indians for many years. Those that were boys when I first came to the country are now men. They have grown up under my notice, and I am led to believe that a few years of judicious management, and the exercise of the right kind of influences, would greatly improve their present condition.

I think I can assert with confidence that, were they once placed upon a permanent reservation where they could have the assurance of no interference on the part of the whites in respect to their lands, they would very soon be in comfortable circumstances, and that the example set by the more sober and steady ones would eventually bring them all into a quiet and peaceable community.

The following will show the census of the Indians in the "Chehalis and Coast districts," and now under my charge:

1st. Kuin-ae-alts and Kwille-hates.....	493
2d. Lower Chehalis.....	217
3d. Upper Chehalis.....	216
4th. Cowlitz Indians and Tai-tim-pans.....	240
Total number.....	<u>1,166</u>

On a recent visit to the Lower Chehalis, they were quiet and engaged in taking fish. Many of the Kuin-ae-alts, and Kuille-pates were on a visit to this tribe, and reported their people peaceable, and in general good health.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

GIDNEY G. FORD, SR.,  
*Special Indian Agent.*

Governor ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 16.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Vancouver, Washington Territory, September 20, 1856.*

SIR: I herewith transmit you my annual report of the discharge of the duties of my office.

I reached Olympia April 11, 1855, and reported to you for instructions. About the 10th of May I accompanied you to the Dalles to transact business for the department, per instructions, from which place I returned to Olympia to take charge of the disbursements of the superintendency during your absence.

The whole machinery of the Indian service of this Territory was, in all its parts, moving smoothly on, until the approach of fall, when numerous and unmistakable signs of discontent were manifest amongst all the Indian tribes, until no doubt remained of their determination to make war upon the whites.

Immediately after the defeat of Major Haller, by a force *vastly* superior to his, hostilities commenced in various parts of the Territory. Being upon the Columbia river in the discharge of duties assigned me, I sought a conference with General Palmer, superintendent Indian affairs of Oregon, at which it was determined that the only policy to be pursued by the officers of the Indian service of the Territories was to separate the friendly from the hostile Indians, by collecting and placing the friendly ones upon temporary reservations under the surveillance of local agents, taking from them their arms, and maintaining them, so far as they were not able to do so themselves in consequence of the change in their mode of life, which policy I immediately introduced into this district by collecting all the Indians not engaged in war upon reservations, and appointing local agents to take charge of them, as follows:

275 Indians at Vancouver, H. Fields local agent.

300 Indians at Cascades, G. B. Simpson local agent.

300 Indians at Cowlitz Landing, (on Cowlitz river, 30 miles from mouth,) S. Plunondon local agent.

350 Indians at Ford's, (on Ford's prairie, 30 miles south of Olympia,) G. G. Ford, sr., local agent.

300 Indians on Chehalis river, 30 miles below Ford's, B. C. Armstrong local agent.

As apprehensions were felt for the good conduct of the Indians of that region of country lying on the coast between the Chehalis and Columbia rivers, numbering about 1,200, I appointed Mr. Travers Daniels special agent for that district of country, instructing him to travel from point to point, settle differences amongst the different tribes, prevent emissaries from the hostiles inducing them to engage in the war, and maintain the friendly feeling they had for the whites. And it is owing to his efficient exertions that these Indians were in no way implicated in the war, and are now firm friends of the whites. They were not subsisted at the expense of the department, but provided for themselves; but many presents of provisions and clothing were made them, to counteract the influence of the hostiles, who endeavored to bribe them to engage in the war.

Too much credit cannot be given the above named local agents for the courage and judgment they exercised in maintaining the friendly feeling of the different bands under their charge, and, as it seemed then, jeopardizing their lives to preserve the country from a general Indian war. The war had been long contemplated, and many tribes east of the Cascade mountains had, as they supposed, effected a combination with all the tribes to wage a general war against the whites, and it was understood amongst the tribes on this side of the mountains that the destruction of yourself and party, on your way from the Blackfeet country, was to be the signal for the outbreak. At the time you were expected to have been on the way, they circulated the report that you were cut off, supposing it was so. Consequently many were precipitated into the war, but the majority had either changed their minds or deceived the emissaries from the instigators of the war, when they agreed to embark with them. The latter, I think, was the case with some, especially with the tribes upon Puget Sound, as they have a very correct idea of the extent and power of the white race, from the visits made by great numbers of them to California, on vessels engaged in the lumber trade.

There is no doubt that you owe the safety of yourself and party to your detention in the Blackfeet country.

At this time a gloom hung over the country, and the general belief was that ere long we would hear the war whoop sounded by all the Indians who then professed friendship, as they are generally governed by their fears or desire of gain; and the war party were gaining a preponderance on the other side of the mountains by their successes, and were able and would offer inducements in the way of presents to those that were friendly to join them. But upon your arrival new features were put upon affairs in a comparatively short time. By your successful efforts in raising sufficient troops out of a limited and sparsely settled country, to check the progress of the hostile Indians at all points on this side of the Cascade mountains, and your determined prosecution of the war, they were driven to the other side, changing the seat of the war from the settlements into the heart of the Indian country, which course deterred all those who had not been precipitated into it from taking part, and this region of country entirely escaped the horrors of an Indian war.

On the 5th of March the services of local agent B. C. Armstrong

were terminated, and the Indians in his charge allowed to roam as before.

On the 21st of April I departed from Olympia for this place to take immediate charge of this district, assigned me by you as superintendent of Indian affairs. The reservations in charge of local agents G. G. Ford, sr., and S. Plunondon being detached from it.

On the 27th of May the services of Special Agent Daniels were terminated.

The Indians assembled at the Cascades in charge of Local Agent G. B. Simpson, up to the time of the attack upon the town by the Indians, were well behaved, well disposed, and submitted cheerfully to the requirements of their agent, when many joined the war-party, of which a few were taken prisoners by the military, but afterwards delivered over to the civil authorities. For injuries sustained by those who maintained friendship, I made reparation by presents of goods and provisions. On the 3d of June I reassembled them, and appointed William F. Lear local agent.

About the 10th of July a white man living at Chenook, near the mouth of the Columbia, having for a wife an Indian woman belonging to the Chenook tribe, shot her in a drunken row. He was arrested and sent to Fort Vancouver, and confined to await his trial. But this did not meet their ideas of justice, as they do not comprehend the workings of civilized laws; and as this was the fourth murder committed by whites upon their tribe within eighteen months, they were much excited and exasperated. Fearing that the feeling might be imparted to the neighboring tribes, which would cause serious difficulty in our midst, I proceeded to Chenook with some goods and provisions, where, assembling the tribe together, I allayed all bad feeling by paying to the relatives of the deceased the value they set upon her life, which is their mode of adjusting all wrongs committed. Such occurrences cannot be entirely provided against, except by non-intercourse betwixt Indians and whites.

Agreeably to your instructions, I have removed the Indians from the Vancouver and Cascades reservations to a new reservation in the Yakima country, commencing from the Columbia river, twenty miles above the Cascades, where they will have more room, not be intruded upon by the whites, and have better means of providing for themselves. As they have had but limited opportunities during the summer for laying in their winter supplies, they will require some assistance from the department in their maintenance.

Their removal from this place was made on the 28th, and from the Cascades on the 30th of August; they being sent up the river in steamboats and their stock by land, both Indians and stock having a military escort, kindly furnished by Colonel Wright, commandant of Fort Vancouver, to prevent any collision with citizens. The removal took place without any accident, and they were all satisfied with the change. Before their departure, I provided the destitute and needy with provisions and clothing, in view of the approaching winter, as their tried friendship and patience under many privations merited it, many times submitting to wrongs from citizens from whom they had a right to expect protection.

The services of Local Agents Fields and Lear ceased with the removal of the Indians under their charge, and I appointed Alfred Townsend local agent, to take charge of both bands, as well as any other bands that may come in upon the new reservation. As a great many are expected in from the hostile country who will be destitute, from having their supplies captured by the volunteers, I have stored a large amount of supplies at the Dalles, in charge of Local Agent Noble, sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise.

It is with much gratification that I can say that the humane intentions of the government have been justly exercised towards the Indians by the authorities of this Territory. Should your present efforts to hold a council at Walla-Walla with the various tribes east of the Cascade mountains result in terminating the war, the peace would be a final one; but should you fail, I would not venture a prediction as to when it would terminate. Matters are in a most critical position. I would not be surprised to hear of a final peace, or to hear of the war's raging more furiously than ever.

I am not yet fully satisfied, in my own mind, that the Indians are the real instigators of the war, as there are whites living in the interior who have ulterior objects to be benefited by a general war of the Indians against the whites.

Since my arrival here my whole attention has been directed to instilling into the minds of the Indians the charitable intentions of the government, and preparing them for the change they will experience; which can only be done by degrees, by adapting your arguments to their mode of reasoning, as they will not relinquish their superstitious and time-honored customs for religious and civilized views until they are convinced of the practical benefits to be derived.

In the present position of affairs I cannot anticipate that any beneficial change can be made from the present condition of the Indians for several months to come, and cannot at present suggest any course to be pursued towards them different from the present one.

As the expenses of this agency for the present year will be governed by the general policy pursued throughout the Territory, they must be included in the gross estimates of the superintendent of Indian affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CAIN,  
*Indian Agent.*

Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,  
Washington Territory.*

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No. 17.

Having been appointed by Indian Sub-Agent Captain J. Cain as local Indian agent for the district of Vancouver on the 23d day of October, 1855, and having acted under said appointment in that ca-



capacity from that date until the 30th day of August, 1856, (at which time the duties of the office closed,) I respectfully submit to you the following report:

In accordance with the instructions I received from Captain Cain, I at once proceeded to collect all the friendly Indians and place them under strict police on the military reserve at Fort Vancouver. I found them considerably scattered; the larger portion, however, (about 150,) I found on Lewis river. These I removed at once, and continued collecting and removing them to the reserve, until they numbered in all about 225. In consequence of the excited state of feeling existing generally among the white population, caused by the depredations committed by the hostile Indians in other portions of the Territory, considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the safety of the Indians, and saving their property from loss and destruction. In effecting this object, I am much indebted to your agent, Captain Cain, for directions and assistance on all occasions when necessary. I am also indebted to the military officers at Fort Vancouver, who have always afforded every assistance when called for, as has frequently been the case.

Some of the Indians had considerable property of different descriptions, such as houses, farming tools, horses, and other stock, which I have endeavored to collect and keep in safety for their benefit; but, in spite of all my efforts, I have not been able to prevent considerable loss and waste. All their houses at Lewis river have been burned, and all their farming tools destroyed, and out of about two hundred horses, thirty have been stolen or lost, exclusive of several, which have been recently recovered, found in the possession of whites, (to use the most charitable expression,) *under very suspicious* circumstances.

Since these Indians have been here, it has been necessary, for their own safety, to confine them mostly to the limits of the reserve, which has, in a great measure, cut them off from their usual resources of obtaining their own subsistence by hunting, fishing, &c., and I have been obliged to supply them with a limited amount of supplies (principally flour) to meet their necessities.

These Indians, since they have been under my charge, (up to the time of their removal to the White Salmon river, on the 28th of August,) have generally conducted themselves properly, and have manifested none but feelings of friendship and good faith. They have always been friendly to the whites, and I am confident there are but few, if any, of them who would, under any circumstances, consent to join the hostiles. Indeed, it would seem they have more reason to complain of injustice than the whites, for I am sorry to inform you that several of their number have been brutally and inhumanly murdered by parties of whites acting, probably, under excited and misguided feelings of revenge, produced by recent acts of the hostile Indians committed on the whites. I will refer to one or two of these cases, as the facts came to my knowledge.

About the 6th of April last, a party of friendly Indians, consisting of two men, two women, and a child, was murdered at the Cascades. They were a portion of a party of Indians furnished Colonel Wright at this place, by his request, to act for him as guides and in-

terpreters, and they were then on their return home. Provided with a pass from the commanding officer, they started by themselves across the portage for the boat landing, about four miles below, to take the steamer for this place. Failing to arrive there as expected, search was made for them, and their dead bodies were found in the wood a short distance from the portage trail. They had been murdered in the most brutal manner; and, I am sorry to say, the parties upon whom the very strongest suspicions rest as having been the perpetrators of this inhuman deed, were whites. Among those who were murdered were the father, wife, and child of Spencer, a friendly chief, who was at that time in the service of Colonel Wright, and who, notwithstanding his wrongs or attributing the outrageous acts of a *few* to the whites generally, has remained faithful, and has rendered us many important services up to the present time.

A few days after the above occurrence an Indian boy, by the name of George, (about sixteen years old,) was shot and dangerously wounded while at work in a field near the house of Mr. Crate, about four miles above Vancouver.

Mr. Crate and his family were not at home, having left his place and stock in charge of this boy during his absence. While the boy was at work, a man came to the fence a few yards distant and asked him where Mr. Crate and his wife were? He answered him, and turned again to his work, when the man raised his gun and fired. The boy fell to the ground, the ball having entered his back and passed out of his side. The man then left, doubtless supposing his victim dead. The boy succeeded, wounded as he was, in making his way to the house of Mr. Strange, (about a mile below,) who brought him into camp, where his wound was attended to, and he has since recovered. Suspicion, amounting almost to certainty, rests upon a man by the name of Ballard as having committed this unprovoked and cowardly act. Ballard was heard to say the morning previous "that he would kill some Indian before night." His having been seen to go to, and return from Crate's place about the time the boy was shot, and his disappearance immediately afterwards, together with other circumstances in connexion, leave but little doubt of his being the guilty party.

In accordance with my instructions, I commenced the removal of the Indians on the 28th day of August to the temporary reserve between the mouth of the White Salmon and Klickitat rivers. Twenty-two Indians were sent up by land, in charge of their stock, and two hundred and three were sent up with their baggage by steamer.

At the Cascades, on our way up, arrangements were made by Captain Cain with the Indians living at that place for their removal also to the mouth of the White Salmon.

The Vancouver Indians were landed at their place of destination on the 1st, and the Cascade Indians on the 5th of September. The latter are encamped at the mouth of the White Salmon river, and the former three miles above, upon a large *bottom* known as Jocelyn's place.

The Indians generally appeared satisfied with their removal to this

place, where they can have more liberty and security in their usual pursuits, until some permanent treaty can be made with them.

For your information relative to my accounts, &c., I beg to refer you to my third quarterly returns.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. FIELDS,  
*Local Indian Agent.*

His Excellency I. I. STEVENS,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 18.

LOCAL INDIAN AGENCY,  
*At the Dalles of the Columbia, October 1, 1856.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of September 2, 1856, calling on me respecting the condition of Indian affairs within my agency, I would respectfully submit the following report:

I was appointed local Indian agent by Special Agent Shaw for the "*Wesh-ham*" and "*Chit-ah-hut*" bands of Indians on the first day of December, 1855, and immediately entered upon the duties of my office, which I have discharged continuously up to the present time.

The usual place of residence of the above named tribes is on the north side of the Columbia river, extending from the Dalles of the river to a point about three miles below the Dalles village.

Owing to the existence of hostilities in the country, all the bands disposed to be friendly towards the whites were, by the Oregon agents, collected in the vicinity of the military post on the south side of the Columbia, at which point I found them upon my taking charge.

For the first four months their condition was not materially changed, having on hand their usual supply of provisions. But the natural improvidence of Indians, together with the restraint thrown around them, rendered it necessary to furnish them with some supplies towards spring and which continued until summer was well advanced. From the same reasons they have been deprived of the necessary facilities for making them comfortable during the coming winter, consequently humanity and policy alike dictate that their wants should be supplied.

The above named bands and others in this vicinity who remain friendly, suffered much from the loss of property in consequence of the war.

The village and many of the caches (stores) of provisions belonging to the *Wesh-hams*, were destroyed by parties going to the Yakima country last fall, by which they have suffered much inconvenience.

Notwithstanding the many grievances they have labored under, their general conduct has been very good. They at all times have been ready to abide by my advice or decisions.

In July the condition of the war was such that it was thought prudent for friendly Indians to go to the north side of the river opposite this place. I therefore directed the Indians under my charge to return to their village at the fishery, where they remain at present,

and where they have succeeded in supplying themselves with considerable quantities of fish.

The Wesh-ham band numbers at present as follows :

Males over twelve years of age.....	52
Males under twelve years of age.....	20
Females over twelve years of age.....	76
Females under twelve years of age.....	18
Total.....	166

The Chit-ah-hut band numbers at present :

Males over twelve years of age.....	15
Males under twelve years of age.....	4
Females over twelve years of age.....	15
Females under twelve years of age.....	4
Total.....	38

Making the sum total of both bands 204 souls.

I have now advised you fully in regard to the Indians originally placed in my charge, but owing to the absence of a general or special agent in this section of country, I have been compelled to act beyond my duties as local agent, in receiving and providing for Indians that have been declared friendly by the military, and turned over to me as Indian agent.

Among the prominent men and their bands belonging to this Territory (W. T.) that have thus surrendered themselves to the military authorities are the following :

Dido and Albert, (Klickatats) with their followers to the number of 90 souls. After remaining in my charge for some time at this point they were permitted to return to their own country at the great Kamas Lake.

“Sou-tos,” of the Skien band, with 60 of his people.

“Tah-Rill” and “Elet-pamer.” The former a chief of the Skien band, and the latter the chief of a band of Walla-Wallas, living opposite the mouth of John Day’s river. The whole number of persons attached to these chiefs number 200 souls. They were directed to establish their temporary residence at the Dalles fishery, until some suitable disposition could be made of them.

These people brought in quite a number of stolen horses, the property of the whites, most of which have been identified and turned over to their respective owners.

There have also been large numbers of Indians that have surrendered themselves to the military, belonging to the Oregon superintendency, and are now in charge of that department at this point.

It has been made a point before receiving or taking in charge any Indians that have heretofore been hostile, that they be declared by the military friendly Indians.

Upon their arrival I found them in a very destitute condition, and

have been compelled to furnish them subsistence. Owing to the season being so far advanced, they have been unable to put up any considerable supply of provisions for the winter, consequently necessity will compel us to furnish them with supplies during the coming winter, or the circumstances will compel them to commit depredations upon the property of the whites.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your most obedient,

JNO. T. NOBLE,

*Local Indian Agent for Wesh-ham and Chit-at-hut Bands.*

JOHN CAIN, Esq.,

*Indian Agent Coast Reservation District, Vancouver, W. T.*

No. 19.

*Report of Special Agent B. F. Shaw.*

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
February 10, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations in the Indian country from the 10th of April to February 10, 1856:

In April, 1855, agreeably to your instructions, I had an interview with Leschi, a sub-chief of the Nesqually tribe, and informed him that the reservation he had chosen for his people was not suitable, and that application would be made to the President to enlarge or change it for a more suitable one.

In May I visited the Cowlitz and Upper Chehalis tribes of Indians. On my arrival at their village I sent for the principal chiefs, who assembled in a very short time, when I proceeded to lay before them your views in reference to purchasing their lands. I found them anxious to sell their lands, but all insisted on having a reservation in their own country. They would probably consent to take one reservation together. These Indians were remarkably friendly and well disposed towards white settlers.

In the council I was informed by them that Leschi was circulating a story among all the Indian tribes that if they sold their lands that they also sold themselves for slaves; that Governor Stevens had sent for five large ships to transport all the Indians on to an island in the ocean where the sun never shone. Although these people seemed perfectly friendly yet they could not dismiss this idea from their minds.

On the receipt of this information I proceeded to Leschi's, on Nesqually river, taking with me the men who had given me the information. On arriving at the camp of Leschi I sent for the chiefs to meet me the next day, which they did. On informing them of what I had learned at the Chehalis village, Leschi replied that he had heard white men say so, and that was his reason for circulating the reports. I then asked them to go with me and show me the men who had told them



these stories. This they refused to do, saying that they would be killed if they did; besides, they said they did not believe these stories, and that Governor Stevens was their friend. I then explained to them the stipulations of the treaty, which seemed to satisfy them. They also informed me that some white men at Steilacoom had laughed at them for selling their lands for needles and buttons, and that one of the white men had offered to give them a red shirt to present to Governor Stevens.

After explaining the policy of the government, I took my leave of them, they being to all appearances perfectly satisfied. From all that I was able to learn the men who had circulated these reports were residents of Purcé and Thurston counties, the most of them English and French, though I could not get any positive proof against them.

On the 7th of June I joined Colonel Simmons, and proceeded with him to visit the different tribes of Indians on the Sound, Admiralty inlet, straits of Juan de Fuca, and the coast between Cape Flattery and Gray's harbor. At every village we visited we found that the story of the land of darkness had preceded us. We were asked at each village if the stories were true. At all the villages were explained to them the terms of the treaty made with them, which seemed to satisfy them that the government was just and kind to the Indians.

On my return to Olympia (the 20th of July) acting Governor Mason showed me a letter, a petition signed by a number of citizens residing on White river, and addressed to the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom, calling on him for troops to be sent to their settlements, as they were in great danger, as they believed, of being massacred by the White river or Klickitat Indians. At the same time I was informed that they were holding a council at Connell's prairie. I immediately started for the scene of trouble, and on my arrival there found some four hundred of them holding a grand council. They appeared to be perfectly friendly, and on being informed that the white people suspected them, laughed at the idea of a handful of Indians going to war with a powerful nation like the Americans, and said they had collected together for the purpose of trading, which they did every year.

I was, however, satisfied that it was something unusual to see so many men without any women, and on further inquiry I found that they were counciling together for war with the whites, but could not get all the chiefs to join in with them, and that the war party were going home without effecting anything. After explaining to them the treaty stipulations they seemed to be perfectly satisfied.

Finding I could learn nothing more I returned to Olympia. In the month of August I learned by an Indian that some white men had perished for want of water while passing through the Yakima country. In the month of September Colonel Anderson informed me that the Spokane Indians had received information that several persons had been killed by the Yakima Indians.

I was then on my way with Captain Cain to meet you in the Spokane country; but on arriving at Vancouver I was directed to proceed to the Dalles and do all in my power to induce the Indians to observe the treaties made with them by the government, and to bring to jus-

tice the murderers. On my arrival at the Dalles I found that Mr. Bolon had been murdered by them while on a visit to Kam-ai-ak-um's village, and that Major Haller had left with one hundred infantry to punish the murderers. I learned that some ten persons had been killed in the Yakima valley. On the second day after my arrival an express reached the Dalles, that Major Haller had engaged them and was entirely surrounded, and wanted more men and supplies. Lieutenant Day accordingly started with a detachment, and I determined to accompany him, but the party met the major on his return to the Dalles, having made his retreat in the night.

The result of the blunder on the part of the military was instantly heralded to all the tribes west of the mountains, inviting them to join and exterminate the Americans. This message took like wild-fire with all the Indians, and immediately after the following tribes determined to go to war: The Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, Umatillas, Des Chutes, Tigh, John Day's River, Pelouse, Isle-de-Pierre, O-kin-ikaines; and on the east of the Cascade mountains, Nesqually, White River, Dewamish, and Washington Lake Indians, numbering in all some fifteen hundred or two thousand warriors. The following chiefs were leaders of the war party: Kam-ai-ak-um, Skloom, Shonany, Ouhi, Tais, Qualston, otherwise Ouhis-soa, (Yakimas;) Epier, (Klickitat;) Peu-peu-mox-mox, (Walla-Walla;) Wi-a-tin-a-ti-meni, Wi-e-cab, Five Crows, Um-hoalish, Wat-ta-stuai-tile, Wimp-smip-suort, (Cayuses;) Tah-hin, Pash-a-han, Stonish, (Umatillas;) Stock-uat-leh, Wi-lap-tui-leik, (Tigh and Des Chutes;) Teist, (John Day's River;) Til-co-ichs, (Pelouse;) Moses and his brother, (Isle-de-Pierre.) On the west side of the mountains, Quie-quit-ton, Qui-e-muth, Leschi, Kitoap, Ked-as-cut, Nelson, Ali-ku-ku, (Nesquallys and White River.)

There is no doubt these Indians have been preparing for war for two years, as they had a great amount of ammunition on hand.

The defeat of Major Haller by the Yakimas caused these tribes to commence hostilities sooner than they intended. Their previous plan was, to begin in the Yakima country first, and draw all the troops in that direction, and thus enable the Nesquallys and White Rivers to fall on the settlements, and massacre the unprotected inhabitants and burn all the property. Their plan was only prevented being carried out by the lateness of the season and the unexpected return of Captains Malony and Hays, who engaged them on White river and turned their attention from the settlements. They had, however, previously killed several families on White river.

At the same time Peu-peu-mox-mox and the chiefs of the Cayuses were burning and destroying the settlers' property in the valley of the Walla-Walla, they having been previously driven off by the threats of Peu-peu-mox-mox and his allies. These Indians were divided into three parties, and controlled and led by three chiefs, as follows: Kam-ai-ak-um, commanding the Yakimas, Klikatats, and Isle-de-Pierre, who occupied the north side of the Upper Columbia valley, extending east to Okinagan and west to the Cascade mountains; Peu-peu-mox-mox occupying the south side of the Columbia valley, extending from Des Chutes to Snake and Pelouse rivers, and commanding all the hostile tribes on the south side of the Columbia

river. This chief commanded all the roads leading to the interior, and had his main camp of six or seven hundred warriors on the great Nez Percés trail, with the avowed intention of cutting off all parties passing from or into the interior. The other division on the west side was commanded by Leschi. These three chiefs were the most powerful in the Pacific, and occupied the most important points—Kam-ai-ak-um and Leschi holding the direct road leading to the Colville gold mines, where a great many of our settlers had gone and wished to return, but could not, on account of the road being waylaid by these chiefs.

In the month of November Major Rains moved into the Yakima with 400 regulars, accompanied by Colonel Nesmith, with 450 volunteers, who had instructions from Governor Curry to co-operate with the major in any movement he wished to make. On reaching the valley with this large force, the main body of the Indians fled, taking with them their cattle, women, and children, leaving 150 men behind to retain the major until the main body made their escape. The command camped three days in the valley, which time, had they spent in pursuit, would have resulted in the complete destruction of the Indians' provisions and the capture of their cattle—a victory which would have probably ended the war, as it was then winter, and the Indians had no other chance of gathering food. Robbing the chief of his wealth, would also have robbed him of his influence with his tribe. But instead of following up the enemy, and ending the war by a few rapid blows, the troops were ordered into winter quarters at Vancouver, leaving the Indians to return into the valley as soon as the troops were out of it. This ended the campaign, as far as the regulars were concerned. I accompanied Major Rains' command to the Yakima, and returned with it to the Dalles, and there learned that General Wool had arrived at Vancouver, and had refused to muster in a party of volunteers, which I had previously agreed with Major Rains to have mustered into service, for the express purpose of escorting me to the Spokane, where I expected to meet you, and assist you in forcing your way through the hostile country. On receiving this information, I started for Vancouver to see if I could not get an escort to go and meet you. On my arrival at Cascade city I met Major Rains, who informed me that General Wool had refused to muster in the volunteer company, and said that you needed no escort, and if you should, you could obtain troops of General Harney, in the Sioux country. Being informed that I could obtain no escort, I returned to the Dalles.

I then accompanied the Oregon volunteers to the Walla-Walla valley, from whence I would be enabled to send express to you through the Nez Percés country. On arriving at the valley the volunteers engaged some seven hundred Indians, and, after a four-days' fight, compelled them to cross over Snake river, and thus left the road open between the Nez Percés country and the Dalles. In the fight the chief *Peu-peu-mox-mox* was killed. This was the first blow struck in the war, but, unfortunately, could not be followed up by the volunteers in consequence of the want of supplies and fresh animals to pursue them.

I have been unable to see but few of the Indians belonging to the Yakima tribe. All the Indians that have remained friendly are a band of Wissams, under Coluas, numbering near three hundred—men, women, and children. The Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes will remain friendly in case an agent can be with them all the time to give them the correct news; but unless that is done, the hostiles will circulate all kinds of reports among them, which will be believed, unless contradicted. It will, therefore, be necessary to employ a good number of local agents to keep all the Indians quiet that are now friendly. Those that are now hostile it will be better to let the military control, as nothing but the fear of a good force will be of any use among them, as they will only laugh at an agent for talking to them. In my opinion, nothing but a large mounted force could effect anything, as foot troops cannot overtake them. A regiment of dragoons would be required, first to whip, and afterwards to keep these Indians quiet. It will be impossible to do anything with these Indians in summer time, as they then have a boundless country to roam over. In the winter the snow in the mountains compels them to stay in the valleys, where they are easily accessible. A regiment of dragoons, by dividing and scouring these valleys in the winter, would effectually break them up, and bring them to terms. Agents should accompany the troops, to take charge of the helpless old men, women, and children; it would show the rest that we punished none but the guilty, and protected all who are innocent. This would have a good effect on the friendly tribes.

Nothing but military posts on the roads leading into the interior, and near the Indian reservations, will enable an agent to control the actions of both Indians and white men, as it would stop both parties from committing theft, or any other crime, as they could be arrested and tried on the spot. If the government had provided a sufficient number of agents for these tribes, to reside among them, I do not think the war would have broken out in the summer of 1855.

Several chiefs were exciting a feeling against the Americans, and without any agent to contradict them, many of these lies were believed. Taking these reports together, with the defeat of Major Haller and the abandonment of the Walla-Walla valley by the American settlers, made all the Indians suspicious—the more so from the fact that the troops were advancing into their country. The Indians who were for war took advantage of the favorable moment, and circulated the report that the soldiers were coming to kill all of them, and that they might as well die with guns in their hands as not. All these circumstances taken together made these Indians break out into hostilities sooner than they would otherwise have done.

It will be the work of years to get everything right among these tribes, as their understanding is very limited, and it will take continual labor on the part of agents to make them understand the policy of the government.

Respectfully, your most obedient,

B. F. SHAW,

*Special Indian Agent, Washington Territory.*

Governor ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.*

## No. 20.

*Report of Sub-Indian Agent William Craig.*

## LAPUAC, NEZ PERCÉS COUNTRY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations, and the condition of Indian affairs in the district assigned to me, during the months of December, 1855, and January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and August, 1856.

*December, 1855.*—On my arrival in the Nez Percés country I found the Indians at my place, and, according to instructions, called a council, and found them friendly disposed towards the whites, and that they did not wish to go to war. I told them not to let the Indians who were at war mix at all with their people; to which they answered they could not. On the 12th, Governor Stevens and party came in. The governor called a council of the Nez Percés chiefs, at which all the principal men were present. He spoke to them about the war then existing between the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and other tribes, and the whites. They told the governor what Indians were the leaders in the war, and said that the Nez Percés did not wish to have anything to do with it. Governor Stevens advised them to keep the hostile Indians out of their country.

He also asked that some of the Nez Percés would accompany him on the road to the Dalles, which they agreed to do; and there were seventy in all, including twelve chiefs, who started down with him. I also accompanied the governor to the Walla-Walla valley.

*January, 1856.*—The Nez Percés remained quiet. The war did not trouble them until the 25th, when five of them, four Cayuses and one Nez Percé, came to my house, and said they wished to be at peace. I told them they had better go and see Colonel Cornelius, and give themselves up; that he had not come to punish good people, but it was bad Indians he wished to punish. Some of them took my advice, while others returned to the war party, which was at that time on Snake river, some forty miles from my place. The Nez Percés remained quiet for some time, with the exception of a few Cayuses, who came to the Lower Nez Percés, but were sent back to their own country immediately.

*February.*—The weather began to be mild, and the war party were traveling around for the express purpose (as they said themselves) of *stealing*. They said they did not care at all for the horses the whites had taken from them, but that they would in return take horses from other Indians, (friendly.) I received intelligence that the war party intended to steal horses from the volunteers. I immediately despatched an express, warning them of the design, and cautioning them to be on the alert. On the return of my express, I learned that the friendly Cayuses were on their way to the Nez Percés country; that Nathan Olney (Indian agent) had given such orders through his local agent, Tallman, and that said Tallman was to accompany them to the Nez Percés country, then make a report to Agent Olney. I was much surprised to hear of their moving into that country, as I knew Gov-



ernor Stevens had repeatedly objected to a move of the kind. The day they arrived in the Nez Percés country a Cayuse came from Colonel Wright, with instructions to call the hostile Cayuses back to their own country; and from that time there was a regular express line kept up, keeping the hostile party well posted with regard to every movement of the command of Colonel Cornelius. I was not surprised that the colonel could not find the hostile Indians. I did what I could to prevent all Indians passing back and forth to the war party. They said their orders were from a big chief, (Colonel Wright.) I then told them they must not come on the Nez Percés reservation.

*March.*—About the 12th, Colonel Cornelius moved against the Indians, but at that time they were off in the Spokane and Yakima countries, and remained there until he crossed the Columbia river, at which time they crossed back into the Palouse country. About that time Colonel Wright's messenger returned to the Dalles, when he was sent back to see the hostile Indians, and instead of going to the Cayuse camp, went without delay to the Nez Percés country. He had a letter from Major Haller (United States army) to me, wishing me to let him pass; that he was sent by Colonel Wright to call the Cayuses into council; also, that the colonel had moved with his force into the Yakima country. After some ten days the messenger of Colonel Wright left for the Cayuse camp; he found the Cayuses in the Spokane country. They told him they did not wish peace by any means. They said they had not expected the whites would call for peace, and as for themselves, they were not tired of fighting. About this time it began to be dangerous in the Nez Percés country, the hostiles were all through the country, and I found it necessary to form a company of Nez Percés to keep the hostile Indians from the station. The war party had already held a council in the Palouse country, where they said that the "*soldiers*" all wished peace, and that it was only myself and the Nez Percés that did not wish it. The Cayuses pretended a fear that I would induce the Nez Percés to wage war upon them, which made my situation at times extremely critical. The Nez Percés thought it very strange that Col. Wright should call for peace before the murderers were punished. I told them he did not wish to harm good people, only those who had done wrong.

*April.*—The hostile Indians were all around, threatening this place every day; they said Colonel Wright wishes peace, and that if I was out of the country they would have peace; that if they were to kill me the trouble would end. On the 24th the news came that Quait-ta-me, the Rock Island chief, was on his way to my place with four hundred men to wage war against the Nez Percés; that the war was at an end with the whites in general, and have turned against the Nez Percés and whites at Lapwai. I immediately sent out spies and found the number of Indians greatly exaggerated, and that they were on the hunt of stock, in the Palouse, after Colonel Cornelius had passed.

*May.*—The Nez Percés still kept talking about Colonel Wright's wishing to make peace, and that perhaps they might do something contrary to the wish of the government by not letting the Cayuses return through their country. I told them it was Governor Stevens' instructions to keep them out of the Nez Percés country, and he

alone must be obeyed ; to that they answered I was doing wrong. It caused considerable confusion and hard feeling amongst the Nez Percés. I then heard of a large party of hostile Indians coming on to the Clear Water, below my place, and I took a part of my company of Nez Percés and started to meet them at the forks of the river. It was a party consisting of Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and Spokanes. They said they came to the Looking-Glass' country ; they had come to get my property. Looking-Glass told them, if they were after no good, they had better return immediately ; but if they were for friendship, he would accompany them to my place. They answered that their hearts were not good ; they did not wish friendship from the whites. About this time the news came that Kam-ai-ak-um had sent word to all the Indians to meet him in council at the Kamash ground, that he was very anxious to see all his friends. Kam-ai-ak-um sent word that the soldier chief (Colonel Wright) wished to make peace, and he (Kam-ai-ak-um) wished to hear what his friends the Nez Percés had to say. During the council I had one of the Nez Percés to attend, to listen to what might be said. Kam-ai-ak-um did not attend the council, but his two brothers were there. They said that their friends in Colonel Wright's camp told them that the whites intended to wage an indiscriminate war against all the Indians in the whole country ; that the whites only wished to keep them separate so that it would be easier to kill them all ; but that it was a certain fact they all had to die, and they had better take up their guns and all go to war together. So many tales coming among the friendly Indians, would of course have more or less weight. I heard the Nez Percés were on their way across the mountains into their country ; they hear a great number of curious and exciting rumors. The Cayuses are passing through the Nez Percés country and talking very saucy. They occasionally pass by my house.

*July.*—The Indians collected at my place to start down and meet Captain Robie. On my return with Captain Robie's train, I found about twenty-five hundred Indians at my place. I called a council to find out the feelings of some of the Indians who had just returned from the buffalo country. I found a great deal of confusion among them, caused by excitable tales raised and circulated by the Cayuses, who were in the Nez Percés country. There were some four or five of the Nez Percés chiefs who said they did not wish any more provisions sent into their country, neither did they wish any whites to come among them. On Capt. Robie's return to Col. Shaw's camp in Walla-Walla valley, Col. Shaw sent a message to those chiefs, wishing to know their meaning, and why they talked in that way. I immediately called them together, and had a very fair understanding ; and as the Cayuses had left for their own country, everything resumed the usual quietness, and we got along very well.

*August.*—The Indians went to their hunting and fishing grounds, where they remained until I received instructions to call the Indians to a council to be held in the Walla-Walla valley. I told the Indians that Gov. Stevens was on his way to that point, and wished to see all the friendly Indians, and those of the hostile party who would come in and submit themselves unconditionally. I left my place for the council

on the 28th, in company with the Nez Percés, and reached your camp at the council ground on the 30th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

WILLIAM CRAIG,  
*Sub-Indian Agent.*

Governor ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.*

*Extracts from Lieutenant-Colonel and Special Agent Craigs's letters of March 22d to Governor Stevens.*

"The Indians in my charge are doing very well as a majority, but there has been some trouble among them caused by news which the 'Red Wolf' brought from agent Olney and superintendent Palmer, who, he says, ordered him to move his friendly Cayuses to this country, which he did. I do not know whether they had a right to do so without informing me of their intentions.

"As soon as they moved into this country they commenced passing and repassing to and from the war party, which I was compelled to stop by rather harsh means.

"When 'Ume-haulison' returned from below, he came to the camp of the friendly Cayuses, and from there sent for some of the war party. He says he had orders to do so from several officers of the army at Vancouver."

*Extracts from Governor Stevens' reply of April 9th to the above letters.*

"Continue in the same course, preventing all communication between the hostiles and friendly Cayuses in the Nez Percés country, on the receipt of these instructions, and have at all times ready for action a force of volunteers adequate to maintaining peace and friendship in the Nez Percés country.

"In view of the interference of the Oregon agents in the affairs of the Nez Percés, it may become necessary for you to acquaint the Nez Percés in distinct terms, that the Oregon agents have no control whatever over them, and that they must look to their agent, and to him only, for their directions, and for the directions of the Washington superintendency.

"Express to the Nez Percés my satisfaction at the firm course they have taken. It will show to all whites that they can always be relied upon.

"Correspond with McDonald in reference to the message he sent, and direct him to report all the facts.

"Send your messenger also to the Cœur d'Alene Mission, and get from Father Ravelli a report of the state of the Cœur d'Alenes.

"Get from George Montour a report in reference to the Spokanes; also, write to Father Goset, and get from him a full report of the condition of the Indians in the neighborhood of Colville."

HEADQUARTERS, Co. M, 2D REG'T W. T. V.,  
*Lapwai, May 27, 1856.*

SIR: On receiving your instructions I sent expresses to Colville, Cœur d'Alene, and to Montour; their answers I send enclosed. A few days after the express arrived a large party started for this place, which was raised, perhaps, after the express left there. There is no doubt but the Spokanes, or at least a part, have joined the war party; they are determined on fighting the Nez Percés, who beg and pray their big chief to send them some help; they are here in the middle of their enemies without ammunition, and they ask for their white friends to come and help them. The volunteers have all abandoned the country, and hearing nothing of the regulars, there is a cloud of Indians collected in the Spokane country, they say, to rub out the few whites and Nez Percés there are here; there is very little doubt but the Indians in the direction of the upper Columbia have joined the war party, as they have received their horses as pay for so doing. There are now Cayuses, Palouses, Spokanes, Okinagans, Cœur d'Alenes, and Colville Indians, a part of each of which are on this side of the Spokane prairie. They say they have made all the white men run out of their country, and will now make all the friendly Indians do the same. They have sent to the Snakes and a party has already joined them. What are the people of the lower country about? Have they abandoned the country forever, or are they giving the Indians a chance to collect from all points, and break up all friendly parties? They say, What can the friendly Indians do? they have no ammunition, and the whites will give them none; we have plenty, come and join us and save your lives, or we will take your property anyhow. A party came a few days ago, of Cayuses, Spokanes, and of other bands, to the number of seventy, to the "Red Wolf's" country, and crossed from there to the "Looking-Glass," on their way to this place; they talked very saucy; the volunteers went to prevent them crossing Snake river; the "Looking-Glass" told them they would not cross; they said they had come to get horses for the Spokanes to ride; that "Geary" was going to head their party to the Nez Percés country, and learn those people who their friends were, and that they would find out who said the Cayuses should not pass in their country.

The Nez Percés are very much alarmed, as there are but few of them that can be depended upon. The "Lawyer" says that the people on Snake river and the north side of Clear Water cannot be depended upon, as they do not come near us. I sent for them when I received your instructions, that I could talk with them, but they did not come; they said that Governor Stevens was too far off to talk with him, but that when he came up they would see him; and as there are but few from the forks up to the "Lawyer's" country and Salmon river people that will fight if attacked, they wished me to move up to their country. They say we have no ammunition to defend ourselves here so near the enemy's country. Now, sir, you can see how I am situated at this place. You said, when we parted in the Walla-Walla valley, that you would send me some supplies early in the spring, and I have been expecting them since that time, but have received none, or ever heard

of any. I am entirely out of everything, and have not even salt for my bread, and I cannot remain in this country entirely destitute of everything. I want powder, ball, caps, flints, sugar, coffee, salt, tobacco, and clothing for men and families. If we do not get supplies, we will be compelled to move to where we can get them. It is necessary for two companies to be sent into this country immediately for the safety of the people and property in it.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CRAIG,

*Special Agent Nez Percés, and Lieut. Col. W. T. V.*

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Esq.,

*Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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No. 21.

*Report of Agent Lansdale.*

OLYMPIA, W. T., November 1, 1856.

SIR: In making this my annual report for the year 1856, I shall content myself with a few general remarks touching the Indian service in the district in which I have been operating—the operations themselves having been reported month by month as they took place; to which reports I would respectfully refer, and ask that they, and the several papers accompanying them, may be made part of this report, as likewise, also, my report of the council with the Lower or Lake Pend d'Oreilles, when proposing to that tribe a treaty of purchase for their lands on behalf of the United States government.

So far as the undersigned has been able to inform himself respecting the history of the Flathead nation, tradition does not contradict in any particular the uniform declaration now made by both chiefs and people, that no one of their people has ever imbrued his hands in the white man's blood. This declaration is followed by one of more than equal value, when considered in reference to the present extended hostilities in this and the neighboring Territory, that none of their nation shall ever shed the white man's blood, and that should one do so, his own life would have to pay the penalty.

The position that this people occupy is critical, and peculiarly trying at this present juncture of affairs. They are placed between the now hostile Crows and the traditionary hostile, but recently pacified, Blackfeet on the east, and their old neighbors and friends and relatives on the west, who are now waging war upon their old friends the whites.

Their country is traversed by the paths of the western tribes leading to the large game of the eastern plains, and they are at any time liable to incursions of the hostile tribes of the west, who may seek to turn them from their old and steadfast friendship for the whites, or depredate upon their property as reprisals for their own losses, sus-



tained in the prosecution of their own insane and unjustifiable warfare.

And yet the Flatheads remain faithful to their old friendship, and to the treaty made with the United States in July, 1855. Up to the time of the departure of the undersigned no one could be implicated in any unfriendly feeling; and to this fact they add, through Victor, the head chief of the nation, the assurance that no enemy of the Americans would be suffered to remain in the country longer than the time necessary for the usual journey to and from the buffalo plains.

Shall their friendship go unrewarded? Shall the few thousand dollars covenanted to be paid, by the treaty of 1855, for the beautiful and valuable valleys and mountains be withheld, and withheld, too, right in the midst of a widespread and prevailing hostility on the part of the other tribes, while they themselves remain faithful?

It cannot be expected that the Flatheads should understand all the formalities through which a treaty is necessarily passed. Hitherto they have been satisfied with the assurance of the agent that the treaty could not be ratified by their great father, the President, and his council, in time to make a payment the present season; but unless the treaty should be confirmed, and something done for their benefit the coming summer, the undersigned has reason to fear very unfavorable results; and he would be unwilling to encounter the evils growing out of so palpable disregard of their feelings and interests.

Impressed with the necessities of the case, the undersigned cannot urge too strongly the ratification of the treaty, and the appropriations necessary for its execution, in favor of a needy people, who would be greatly benefitted by its operations in their efforts towards improvement in an incipient civilization.

Finally, the undersigned begs to be excused while saying that, in addition to the few presents he has provided to be made to his people out of the fund "for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes of the Pacific," a liberal proportional share should be set apart for the use and benefit of the Flatheads, to be expended in presents the ensuing summer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LANSDALE,

*Indian Agent Flathead nation.*

Hon. I. I. STEVENS,

*Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

*Additional estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.*

No.	For what object.	Amount.
1	For compensation of three special agents, and their interpreters, for Indian tribes of Texas, and for incidental expenses, purchase of presents, &c.-----	\$15,000 00
2	For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock for the Indians in Texas.-----	71,707 50
3	For the establishment and maintenance of missions and schools on Indian reservations in Texas -----	5,000 00
4	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling and office expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents -----	17,000 00
5	For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians of California to the reservations in that State, and for pay of physicians, smiths, mechanics, and laborers at the reservations.---	162,000 00
6	For the relief of the temporary wants of Indians of California outside of the reservations.-----	10,000 00
7	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars -- <i>Provided, That the amount appropriated by act of Congress of the 31st July, 1854, for negotiating treaties with Indian tribes in the Territory of Utah, may be expended for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in that Territory.</i>	28,200 00
8	For the general incidental expenses of the service in Oregon Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods, and presents, and office and traveling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.-----	39,500 00
9	For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in the Territory of Oregon -----	20,000 00
10	For removal of Indians in Oregon to reservations, subsisting them, and aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, and for purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of laborers and other employes.-----	101,500 00
11	For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Oregon, being in addition to the portion of the appropriation of April 5, 1856, drawn for expenditure in said Territory -----	264,000 00
12	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Washington-----	40,000 00
13	For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in Washington Territory.-----	150,000 00
14	For restoring and maintaining peace with Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington, in addition to the amount drawn from the appropriation by act of April 15, 1856.-----	79,000 00
15	For the removal of Indians in the Territory of Washington to reservations, subsisting and aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, and for purchase of provisions and presents, and payment of laborers and necessary employes.-----	60,000 00
16	For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, and in making to the Indians in said Territory presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and in assisting them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars-----	47,500 00

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

No.	For what object.	Amount.
17	To carry into effect treaties with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, viz: to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Kinawais, or David King, of Carp and Chocolate rivers, Michigan, the amount designed to have been secured to him in the tenth article of the treaty of March 28, 1856, with the Ottawas and Chippewas, if he shall, on full investigation, be satisfied the same has not been paid, one hundred dollars-----	\$100 00
18	For payment of this amount to Mr. King, in accordance with schedule "C," attached to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, proclaimed April 4, 1840, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of March 25, 1840, one thousand five hundred dollars-----	1,500 00
19	For the pay of an additional Indian agent for the Indians of New Mexico, at an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, and for the pay of two agents, at an annual salary of \$1,000 each—one for the Indians in Utah, and one for the Wichitaws and neighboring tribes-----	3,500 00
20	For the expenses of surveying and marking the external boundaries of Indian pueblos in the Territory of New Mexico-----	3,750 00
	Aggregate -----	919,257 50

Item No. 11 increased \$200,000. See Commissioner's letter dated to-day, herewith.

MOSES KELLY, *Chief Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *January 15, 1857.*

## NOTES.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—Reference is made to the estimate of Robert S. Neighbors, supervising agent, and the sub-estimates of special agents Ross and Baylor, copies of which are hereto attached.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6.—Reference is had to the estimate of Superintendent Henley, of which a copy is herewith, the amounts being arranged by the office of Indian Affairs so as, in part, to follow the form of previous appropriations, and item "five" reduced by the sum of \$50,000.

No. 7.—Reference being made to the estimate of Governor Young, of July 28, 1856, of which a copy is herewith; it is to be remarked that the sum of \$6,000 in the governor's estimate has heretofore been estimated for.

The sum of \$45,000, appropriated by act of July 31, 1854, added to \$28,200, will cover the balance of Governor Young's estimate.

Nos. 8, 9, and 10.—Herewith is submitted the estimate of Superintendent Absalom F. Hedges, dated November 22, 1856. His estimates for the "Rogue Rivers," "Cow Creek Umpquas," "Chasta, Scoton and Umpqua bands," Umpqua and Calapooias of Umpqua valley, and the Willamette valley tribes, are already met by clauses in the pending Indian appropriation bill. The articles with other tribes, to fulfil treaties with which the superintendent estimates, have not been ratified by the Senate.

In the peculiar condition of Indian affairs in Oregon a large number of Indians have been removed to reservations; hence a very considerable expenditure for removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon seems to be required, as the only course which gives promise of quieting Indian disturbances and preserving the peace of the Territory. The amount of item "ten" is thus arrived at: \$224,050, less items already estimated for; \$63,050, and less \$59,500, the aggregate of items Nos. 8 and 9.

No. 11.—The opinion had been entertained at this office, and expressed to the superintendent, that the expenditures by him, under the appropriation of April 15, 1856, should not exceed \$10,000 per month. The estimate and drafts from the superintendency have largely exceeded that sum, the drafts already paid amounting to \$157,250.

Reference is made to Superintendent Hedges's estimates for remittances for the fourth quarter ending December 31, 1856, of which copies are herewith. Part of that estimate can be met by funds for "fulfilling treaties." It is believed \$64,000, the sum named, is as low as this item can safely be placed. (See note appended hereto.—M. K., Dep. Int.)

No. 12.—See Governor Stevens' estimates.

No. 13.—See Governor Stevens' estimates.

No. 14.—See note 11. Governor Stevens was authorized to expend not more than \$10,000 per month, commencing December 1, 1855. To the 30th June, 1857, inclusive, nineteen months, his authority would accumulate the sum of \$190,000; from which deduct \$111,000 already drawn, leaves the amount of this estimate.

No. 15.—See Governor Stevens' estimates.

No. 16.—Reference is made here to the following extract from the annual report of Governor Merriwether, dated September 30, 1856:

"With regard to estimates for the necessary appropriations for the superintendency, during the next fiscal year, I beg leave to refer you to my estimates for the present year, which were transmitted to your office with my last annual report, as these estimates are equally applicable to the next fiscal year."

This estimate is for the same amount that was estimated and appropriated for the year 1856-'57.

No. 17.—See United States Statutes, volume 7, pages 494 and 496. See also copy of a letter of the Second Auditor, of 21st June, 1856, herewith, from which it appears that all the money which was appropriated to fulfil the tenth article of said treaty was paid out; but the evidence is not discovered that Kinawais received his one hundred dollars. There is evidence before this office to show that he is yet unpaid; but it cannot be satisfactorily determined, without further investigation and testimony, whether sixty-nine, instead of sixty-eight, chiefs are not enrolled, or this claimant has been paid under some other name, or personated by some other Indian.

No. 18.—See Statutes at Large, volume 7, schedule C, page 557. By special provisions of articles 11 and 12 of the treaty, taken in connexion with schedule "C," the sum of \$1,500 was payable to William King, on his removal west. It is believed that this individual is now fully and satisfactorily identified, and that he did remove from New York in good faith, under provisions of the treaty referred to. He has made application for this money, but there has been no appropriation made to pay it, and it is believed that it has not been satisfied otherwise; hence this estimate.

No. 19.—Should the appointment of these agents be authorized by law at the present session of Congress, this amount will be required for their pay, reference being made to the recommendation of this office of the 8th instant, and the accompanying papers.

No. 20.—See remarks of Governor Merriwether, at page 189 of annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1855; also, copies of the following communications, herewith: A. G. Mayers, agent, estimate dated March 1, 1856; Acting Governor Davis' letter, March 29, 1856; and Governor Merriwether's letter, November 30, 1856. One-half of Agent Mayer's estimate is deemed sufficient.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

January 8, 1857.

## TEXAS.

[NOTES NOS. 1, 2, 3.]

*Annual estimate of funds required for the support of the Indians of Texas now settled on the Indian reservations on the Main and Clear fork Brazos river, and expected to settle within the present fiscal year, and for the pay of three agents, four interpreters, presents, contingencies, &c., &c., for the same, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, viz:*

Amount required for concentrating, subsisting, and settling the Indians at Comanche agency, Texas, for pay of farmer, laborer, agent, interpreter, contingencies, &c., as per special agent Baylor's estimate, herewith enclosed ..... \$33,430 50

Amount required for concentrating, subsisting, and settling the Indians at Brazos agency, Texas, for pay of farmers, laborers, agent, interpreter, contingencies, &c., as per special agent Ross' estimate, herewith enclosed	\$48,277 00
For pay of supervising agent, and two additional interpreters, presents to Indians, contingencies, stationery, &c.....	5,000 00
For the establishment and maintenance of missions and schools at Brazos and Comanche agencies.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	91,707 50
	<hr/>

I certify, on honor, that the above estimate exhibits, the amount required for the support of the Indians of Texas for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1858.

ROB'T. S. NEIGHBORS,

*Supervising Agent Texas Indians.*

BRAZOS AGENCY, TEXAS, *September 17, 1856.*

*Annual estimate of funds required at Comanche agency, Texas, for pay of agent, interpreter, presents, contingencies, farmer, and laborer, and subsisting Indians, actual settlers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.*

For pay of an agent, interpreter, presents, contingencies, &c., from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.....	\$5,000 00
For pay of farmer and laborer, from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.....	800 00
For pay of rations for 557 Indians, from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858, at ten cents per ration.....	20,330 50
For pay of rations for 200 additional Indians, anticipated,	7,300 00
	<hr/>
	28,430 50
Amount of pay for agent, &c.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total amount required.....	33,430 50
	<hr/>

I certify, on honor, that the above estimate is correct, and the sum thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents will be required for pay of agent, interpreter, presents, contingencies, farmer, laborer, and subsisting the Indians of Texas in the year ending June 30, 1858.

JNO. R. BAYLOR,

*Special Agent Texas Indians.*



*Annual estimate of funds required at Brazos agency, Texas, for pay of agent, interpreter, presents, contingencies, pay of farmers, laborers, blacksmith, and subsisting the Indians of Texas, actual settlers, at Brazos agency, Texas, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858:*

For pay of one agent, interpreter, presents, contingencies, &c., from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.....	\$5,000 00
On account of concentrating, subsisting, and settling the Indians of Texas, for pay of two farmers, and three laborers, from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.....	1,900 00
For pay of one blacksmith and armorer, from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.....	800 00
For pay of iron and steel.....	500 00
For pay of rations for 948 Indians, actual settlers, from 30th June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.....	34,602 00
For pay of rations for 150 Indians, anticipated.....	5,475 00
	<hr/>
	43,277 00
Amount required for pay of agent, &c.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	48,277 00
	<hr/>

I certify, on honor, that the above estimate is correct and just, and that the sum of forty-eight thousand two hundred and seven-seven dollars will be required for pay of agent, interpreter, presents, contingencies, &c., on account of concentrating, subsisting, and settling the Indians of Texas, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.

S. P. ROSS,

*Special Agent Texas Indians.*

BRAZOS AGENCY, TEXAS, *September 17, 1856.*

#### CALIFORNIA.

[NOTES Nos. 4, 5, 6.]

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimate for funds necessary to defray the current and contingent expenses of the Indian service of the California superintendency for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1857:

For pay of superintendent of Indian affairs, three sub-agents, three Indian agents, and clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs.....	20,000
For expenses of office of superintendent of Indian affairs in San Francisco, embracing rent, stationery, fuel, lights, pay of messengers, &c., &c.....	5,000
For pay of one physician, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one clerk, and twelve laborers for each reservation.....	103,000

For traveling expenses of superintendent, agents, and employés of the Indian service.....	\$12,000
For continuing the removal and subsistence of Indians on five military reservations in California.....	109,000
For relieving the temporary wants of Indians outside of reservations.....	10,000
Total.....	<u>259,000</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY,  
*Superintendent, &c.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

#### UTAH TERRITORY.

[NOTE to Item 7.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Great Salt Lake City, July 28, 1856.*

SIR: The following, in accordance with your regulations, is the estimate for Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, A. D. 1858:

Superintendent's salary.....	\$1,000
Clerk hire.....	1,000
Three interpreters, each \$500.....	1,500
Contingencies—such as necessary expenses, going to and from among the Indians as messengers, &c.....	18,000
Presents to Indians.....	50,000
Salary of Indian agent.....	1,500
Salary of Indian agent.....	1,000
Expenses of agencies and sub-agency at Carson.....	3,000
Blacksmith's salary, \$1,000; steel and iron, \$600; shop, \$600	2,200
	<u>79,200</u>

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
*Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

*Annual estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian Department in Oregon Territory, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1857, and ending June 30, 1858. By A. F. Hedges, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

Account.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
	ROGUE RIVER INDIANS.		
For fulfilling treaty with Rogue River Indians.	For fourth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, stock, &c., per 3d article of treaty of 10th September, 1853.---	\$2, 500	\$2, 500
	COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUAS.		
Fulfilling treaty with Cow Creek band of Umpqua Indians.	For fourth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, stock, farming implements, &c., per 3d article of treaty of 19th September, 1853.-----	550	550
	CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUAS.		
Fulfilling treaty with certain bands of Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua tribes of Indians, bearing date November 18, 1854.	For second of fifteen instalments in provisions, clothing, and merchandise; for buildings, opening and fencing farms, per 3d article.---	2, 000	
	For third of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of farmer, per 5th article.-----	1, 000	
	For third of five instalments for erection and furnishing of smith-shops, and pay and subsistence of smiths, per 5th article.-----	2, 500	
	For third of ten instalments for erection of hospital and purchase of medicines, &c., in taking care of sick, per 5th article.-----	2, 500	
	For third of fifteen instalments for erecting school-houses, employing teachers, &c., per 5th article.-----	1, 500	
	UMPQUAS AND CALLAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY.		9, 500
Fulfilling treaty with Umpqua and Callapooia tribes, of Umpqua valley, bearing date November 29, 1854.	For second of five of the twenty instalments for moral improvement and education, for building, opening farms, providing stock, &c.; for provisions, clothing, medicines, &c., per 1st clause 3d article.-----	3, 500	
	For third of ten instalments for pay and subsistence of blacksmith and furnishing shop, per 6th article.---	1, 500	
	For third of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of physicians and purchase of medicines, per 6th article.-----	1, 500	
	For third of ten instalments for pay and subsistence of farmer, per 6th article.-----	1, 000	

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

Account.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
	For third of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of school teacher, and purchase of books and stationery, per 6th article.---	\$1, 000	
	MOLALLALES—CONFEDERATED.		
Fulfilling treaty with the Molallales, or Molell, tribe of Indians, confederated with the Umpquas and Callapooias, of Umpqua valley, bearing date December 21, 1855.	For second of ten instalments for pay and subsistence of sawyer, per 2d clause 2d article.-----	1, 000	
	For the completion of one water-power saw-mill, in accordance with contract of Joel Palmer, late superintendent, with Stewart Hanna and Jacob Hawn, dated 26th June, 1856, per 2d clause 2d article.-----	4, 000	
	For second of ten instalments for pay and subsistence of miller, per 2d clause 2d article.-----	1, 000	
	For second of fifteen instalments for purchase of iron, steel, and materials for use of smith and tin shops, and employ of mechanics, per 3d clause 2d article.-----	3, 500	
	For second of ten instalments for pay and subsistence of one carpenter, per 5th clause 2d article.---	1, 500	
	For second of five instalments for pay and subsistence of an additional farmer, per 6th clause 2d article.-----	1, 000	
			\$20, 000
	WILLAMETTE VALLEY TRIBES OF CALLAPOOIA, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS.		
Fulfilling treaty with certain confederated bands of Callapooia, Molalla, and Clackamas Indians, of the Willamette valley, bearing date January 10, 1855.	For 2d of five of the twenty instalments for buildings, opening and fencing farms, purchase of agricultural implements, &c. ; for provisions, clothing and medicines, and for the expense in their moral culture and improvement, per 1st clause 2d article.-----	10, 000	
	For third of five instalments for pay and subsistence of physician, per 3d article.-----	1, 500	
	For third of five instalments for pay and subsistence of school teacher, per 3d article.-----	1, 000	
	For third of five instalments for pay and subsistence of blacksmith, per 3d article.-----	1, 000	
	For third of five instalments for pay and subsistence of superintendent of farming, per 3d article.-----	1, 500	
			15, 000

## ESTIMATE—Continued.

Account.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
	COAST TRIBES—CONFEDERATED.		
	<i>Tillamooks, Coose Bay, Coquille, Too-too-to-ney, Chetco, Siuslaw, Clatsop, and Lower Umpqua Indians.</i>		
Fulfilling treaty with the confederated tribes and bands of the Tillamooks, Coose Bay, Coquille, Too-too-to-ney, Chetco, Siuslaw, Clatsop, and Lower Umpqua Indians, bearing date August 11, 1855.	For second of three of the fifteen instalments for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing teams, stock, agricultural implements, seed, &c.; purchase of clothing, payment of mechanics and farmers, per 2d article.	\$10,000	
	For erection of two saw-mills, per fourth article.....	10,000	
	For erection of four school-houses, three shops, fifteen dwelling houses and out-houses, per fourth article.	12,000	
	For second of fifteen instalments for purchase and keeping in repair all necessary mill fixtures and mechanics' tools; for medicines, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employes, per 4th article..	3,000	
	For second of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of three farmers, per fourth article.....	3,000	
	For second of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of two blacksmiths, per fourth article.....	2,500	
	For second of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of two sawyers, per fourth article.....	2,000	
	For second of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of two millers, per fourth article.....	2,000	
	For second of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of physician, per fourth article.....	1,500	
	For second of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of superintendent of farming, per 4th article.	1,500	
	For second of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of four school teachers, per 4th article....	4,000	
	For opening and constructing roads from mouth of Salmon river to Grande Ronde valley, from Yaquonate bay to Siletz river, from Siletz valley to Willamette valley, and a number of others necessary to connect the different improvements, stations, &c., contemplated upon the Coast reservation, per 11th article	20,000	
	<i>Adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks.</i>		\$71,500
	For this amount for adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians of Oregon Territory.....	20,000	
			20,000



## ESTIMATE—Continued.

Account.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Fulfilling treaty, &c—Continued.	<i>Removal and subsistence of Indians.</i>		
	For this amount to defray expense of removal of Indians in Oregon Territory, and of subsisting them while en route on removal -----	\$15,000	\$15,000
	<i>Insurance and transportation.</i>		
	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods—to include mills, machinery, tools, agricultural implements, &c., provided for by treaty stipulations, for the Indian tribes of Oregon Territory—from the place of purchase to the point of delivery, (say Portland,) in Oregon Territory-----	6,000	6,000
	<i>Transportation, &amp;c., in Oregon Territory.</i>		
	For transportation, &c., of treaty and annuity goods from place of landing, in Oregon Territory, to points of distribution and delivery-----	8,500	8,500
	<i>Presents and provisions for Indians.</i>		
	For presents and provisions for Indians in Oregon Territory—to include amount required for purchase of beef and flour, to subsist Indians upon the several reservations -----	15,000	15,000
	<i>Incidental expenses.</i>		
	For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including pay of clerks in superintendent's office, office rent, fuel, lights, stationery, &c.; office rent, fuel, lights, stationery, &c., for agents and sub-agents; travelling expense, horse hire, forage, &c., of superintendent, agents, sub-agents, and interpreters; hire of special agents, messengers, express service, &c. --	25,000	25,000
	<i>Superintendency expenses.</i>		
	For pay of superintendent-----	2,500	
	For pay of three Indian agents ----	4,500	
	For pay of four sub-agents -----	4,000	
	For pay of nine interpreters -----	4,500	15,500
	Aggregate-----		224,050

## RECAPITULATION.

On account of treaty with Rogue River tribe .....	\$2,500
On account of treaty with Cow Creek band of Umpquas .....	550
On account of treaty with Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas .....	9,500
On account of treaty with Umpquas and Callapooias, and Molal- lales .....	20,000
On account of treaty with Willamette Valley tribes .....	15,000
On account of treaty with Coast tribes .....	71,500
On account of adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks .....	20,000
On account of removal and subsistence of Indians .....	15,000
On account of insurance and transportation of annuity goods .....	6,000
On account of transportation in Oregon Territory .....	8,500
On account of presents and provisions for Indians .....	15,000
On account of incidental expenses .....	25,000
On account of pay of superintendent, agents, sub-agents, and interpreters .....	15,500
	<hr/> \$224,050 <hr/>

A. F. HEDGES,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Oregon City, Oregon Territory, November 22, 1856.*

(Notes to No. 11.)

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Oregon City, October 11, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate for the funds needed at the agency in charge of R. R. Thompson, adding an item omitted in yesterday's estimate and making the whole sum required in this superintendency for the fourth quarter, 1856, one hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington city.*

*Estimate of funds required for the Indian agency in charge of R. R. Thompson, agent, in the Oregon superintendency, for the fourth quarter, 1856:*

Salary of interpreter .....	\$125 00
Salary of two local agents .....	500 00
Incidental expenses .....	500 00
Salary of physician .....	250 00
Purchase of clothing for Indians .....	4,000 00
Beef during month of December .....	1,000 00
Purchase of flour for winter supply .....	12,500 00
	<hr/> 18,875 00 <hr/>

Eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The estimate forwarded to your office on yesterday for the Grande Ronde and Coast reservations and for the Umpqua sub-agency, amounted to. ....		\$123,506 33
I neglected to estimate for beef at the Coast reservation, say 1,000 pounds per day.....		7,200 00
Add Mr. Thompson's estimate above.....		18,875 00
Making a total of.....		<u>149,581 33</u>

One hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-three cents, required at the Oregon superintendency during the fourth quarter, 1856.

Very respectfully,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, October 11, 1856.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, October 10, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the funds required in this superintendency during the fourth quarter, 1856, except for the agency in charge of R. R. Thompson, from whom I have received as yet no data from which to calculate; as it is, however, you will see that the estimate reaches an enormous amount, but I trust it will explain itself satisfactorily to you.

No estimate is made for annuity goods, but I would urge upon your notice the fact that the annuity goods are needed *now*, and that either the goods or liberal remittances for their purchase should be forwarded immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

*Estimate of funds needed at the Oregon Indian superintendency during the fourth quarter, 1856, beginning 1st October, and ending 31st December, 1856, to wit:*

*For Grande Ronde Reservation.*

Pay of mechanics and laborers .....	\$4,250 00
Pay of Indian labor on farm, road, &c.....	5,250 00
Pay of teamsters, and expense of hauling annuity goods, provisions, lumber, &c., and freight bills.....	2,500 00
Pay of making roads .....	1,000 00

Pay of incidental expenses.....	\$1,000 00
Pay for hospital purposes .....	1,100 00
Purchase of materials for tin shop .....	1,000 00
Purchase of materials for blacksmith.....	300 00
Purchase of materials for carpenters.....	350 00
Purchase of materials for building purposes.....	750 00
Purchase of grain, seeds, &c.....	1,000 00
Purchase of 150 tons flour for winter supply.....	10,000 00
Purchase of beef, 2,000 lbs. per day.....	12,500 00
Completion of saw-mill .....	3,751 00
Further expense on same.....	1,000 00
Bills unpaid on Grande Ronde reservation, September 30, due farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c .....	6,242 00
Pay of commissary, superintendent of farming, 3 farmers, 1 tinner, 1 blacksmith, 1 gunsmith, 3 head carpenters, 1 wagon-maker, and 2 school teachers.....	4,500 00
Pay of physician and assistant.....	600 00

*On Coast Reservation.*

Purchase of 140 tons flour for winter supply.....	21,000 00
Employ of pack trains to pack flour, &c. ....	1,000 00
Building houses.....	3,000 00
Pay of employés.....	2,000 00
Unpaid liabilities of third quarter, 1856.....	6,920 00
Pay of two physicians.....	750 00

*Required for Umpqua Sub-Agency.*

To pay outstanding bills .....	4,740 00
Purchase of 10 tons flour.....	1,300 00
Purchase of 10,000 pounds of beef .....	1,200 00
Pay of incidental expenses .....	720 00
Purchase of clothing.....	5,000 00
Purchase of lumber .....	200 00
Pay of school teacher and expense of school.....	500 00

No report arriving from Agent Thompson of estimate for his district, and the departure of the steamer for California near at hand, I will close this estimate, and will forward Mr. Thompson's by next steamer. I will conclude with—

Salary of superintendent and 3 agents.....	\$2,333 33
Salary of 3 sub-agents.....	750 00
Incidental expenses of this office.....	2,000 00
Insurance and transportation.....	3,000 00
Restoring and maintaining peace, to say: for collecting and conducting Indians to reservations; for adjusting difficulties, and preventing outbreaks.....	10,000 00
In all.....	123,506 33

One hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and six dollars and thirty-three cents.

A. F. HEDGES,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Oregon City, O. T., October 10, 1856.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Office Indian Affairs, January 15, 1857.*

SIR: Referring to my communication to you of the 8th instant, and the estimates therewith submitted, and particularly to item No. 11 of said estimates, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is my duty to lay before you copies of a letter since received from Superintendent Hedges, dated December 8, 1856, and its enclosure, and to suggest that the estimate "for restoring and maintaining peace" in Oregon, item No. 11, be increased, and that you recommend the appropriation of \$200,000 in addition to and as an increase of said item No. 11.

The papers accompanying my report of the 8th instant show that it has been the constant endeavor of the department, as evidenced in all its instructions to the officers in charge of the service in Oregon, to confine the disbursements, under the appropriation of April 5, 1856, to the reasonable sum of \$10,000 per month.

The item No. 11, \$64,000, was arrived at by extending the \$10,000 per month to the 30th June next, nineteen months from December 1, 1855..... \$190,000

Add authority to Superintendent Palmer of December 4, 1855 .....	100,000
	<hr/>
	290,000

Deduct remittances charged and drafts paid on this authority to date, about.....	226,000
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Balance.....	64,000
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This amount would fall somewhat short, even with treaty funds at disposal, of meeting the \$149,000 the superintendent asked for in his letters of November 10 and 11, of which copies accompanied my report.

I propose to remit to him now all the treaty funds applicable to expenditure, which, with the recent acceptance of his drafts on account of the same quarter, will amount to about \$80,000.

It will thus be seen that to meet the requirements of the policy in operation by the officers of the service, which has by them been prosecuted at a rate of expenditure entirely beyond my instructions and expectations, provision must be made by Congress for the expense of colonizing and subsisting Indians for the first and second quarters of



the year 1857, as entirely apart from and beyond any means at the disposal of the department, or for which estimates have yet been made.

There are no funds on hand to meet the estimate for a remittance for the first quarter, which has just been received, except as to the considerable item of pay of officers. Anticipating a similar estimate for the second quarter of 1857, and being compelled to accept the conclusion of Superintendent Hedges, that these Indians will have either to be fought or fed, and regarding the alternative of feeding them as the most humane and consonant with the sentiments of the American people, as also by far most just and liberal to the people of Oregon, I cannot conclude that the continuance of the policy to August next, as instituted and prosecuted, can cost less than the additional sum of \$200,000.

Should the amount be placed at the disposal of the department, the efforts of this office will be unremitted to restrain the disbursements thereof within the limits of actual necessity for the attainment of the object of the appropriation, and it is hoped the necessity will not exist for continuing beyond the time indicated so expensive a scale of expenditure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, December 8, 1856.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward my estimate of the funds needed at this superintendency to meet the expenses of the first quarter, 1857, amounting to one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$109,667 50.)

Although this is an enormous amount, it is not an over estimate, I believe, in any one particular. The items for the Grande Ronde reservation are legitimate expenditures under treaty stipulations, and every cent estimated for will be needed.

The items estimated for the Coast tribes are indispensable, if the faith of these Indians in the government is desired, and peace with them expected. I am not informed of the ratification of the treaty with them, but would most earnestly impress upon you my firm conviction that war with those Indians is inevitable, unless the terms of that treaty are complied with by the government.

Two physicians and stewards are found indispensable upon the Coast reservation—one at Salmon river, and one at Siletz and Yaquonah. I know not whether the treaty with the Wascoe and De Chute tribes of 25th June, 1855, has been confirmed, but have estimated under it. I hope it has been ratified; but if it has not, a remittance of the amounts estimated for physicians, beef, and clothing, will be neces-

sary to preserve the peace and good will of the Indians named, the most of whom have remained friendly during the late war, having faith in the promises of Superintendent Palmer and Agent Thompson. It will not now do to violate those promises.

In estimating for subsistence of Indians, I have put beef at ten cents per pound, although contracts have been made at less figures, and forwarded to your office ; but I fear that, as I have not funds to comply with the payments provided for in those contracts, the contractors will throw them up, and I shall consequently have to get beef at whatever price I can.

Notwithstanding the remark in your letter of 18th October, that "the policy of subsisting Indians in large numbers is to be regarded as a temporary expedient only," I would respectfully represent that the Indians upon the Grande Ronde reservation, Coast reservation, at the mouth of Umpqua river, and at the Dalles of the Columbia, comprising all those estimated for in the accompanying estimate, must be fed until after next harvest, say 1st August, or must be fought ; there is no alternative.

Nothing but a firm conviction of the true state of the matter could induce me to make this statement. I feel it to be so, and I do not want to see these Indians turned loose again to butcher and be butchered, as in our late war, without entering my earnest protest against it. The amount estimated for in my hurried estimate of 10th October last, for the purchase of flour and beef, was and is absolutely necessary for the purpose named ; and the amounts named in the accompanying estimate to this communication are also additionally necessary for like purposes. The necessities of the Indians demand that the whole of the unexpended balances of funds remaining in your hands, applicable to the purchase of annuity goods for the year ending 30th June, 1857, for the several tribes in this superintendency should immediately be placed at my disposal.

A part of the Rogue River tribe of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas, and of the Shasta, Scotons, and Umpquas, were engaged in the late war ; but their annuities are so small, their necessities so urgent, and the part taken by them in the war so difficult to determine, that I cannot recommend that any part of their annuities for this year be withheld. I have directed Agents Miller and Metcalf, and Sub-Agent Drew, to inform me, as definitely as possible, what part was taken in the late war by the Indians in charge of each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

*Estimate of funds required for the service of the Indian Department in Oregon Territory, for the first quarter, 1857, commencing January 1, and ending March 31, 1857. By A. F. Hedges, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

For the benefit of the following named tribes of Indians located upon the Grande Ronde reservation, to wit: Rogue Rivers, treated with September 10, 1853; Cow Creek band of Umpquas, treated with September 19, 1853; Shasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, treated with November 18, 1854; Umpquas and Callapooias, treated with November 29, 1854; Molallales, confederated, treated with December 21, 1855; Willamette valley tribes, treated with January 10, 1855, as follows, to wit:

Pay of mechanics and white laborers.....	\$1,000 00	
Pay of Indian labor on farms, roads, &c....	3,000 00	
Pay of hospital expenses, medicines, provisions, &c.....	1,000 00	
Pay for materials for tin shop .....	650 00	
Pay for materials for blacksmith shop.....	650 00	
Pay for materials for carpenters' use and building purposes .....	1,100 00	
Pay of superintendent of farming.....	375 00	
Pay of three farmers .....	750 00	
Pay of two blacksmiths.....	625 00	
Pay of three carpenters.....	1,125 00	
Pay of one wagon maker.....	300 00	
Pay of two school teachers.....	800 00	
Pay of one tinner .....	400 00	
Pay of one physician and one assistant physician.....	625 00	
	<hr/>	\$12,400 00

For the benefit of the Coast tribes of Indians, located upon Coast reservation, under treaty bearing date August 11, 1855, as follows, to wit:

Opening and fencing farms, purchase of teams, wagons, agricultural implements, &c.....	\$7,500 00	
Building houses .....	2,000 00	
Pay of Indian labor.....	2,000 00	
Pay of two physicians .....	750 00	
Pay of two hospital stewards.....	400 00	
Pay of medicines and hospital purposes.....	1,000 00	
Pay of one blacksmith.....	312 50	
Pay of materials for blacksmith shop .....	500 00	
	<hr/>	14,462 50

For the benefit of the Wascoe and Des Chute tribes of Indians, treated with June 25, 1855, and whom it is

proposed to locate upon the Warm Spring reservation early in the spring of 1857, as follows, to wit:

Pay of physician.....	\$250 00	
Purchase of clothing.....	1,000 00	
Erection of buildings upon reservation, opening and fencing farms, clothing, provisions, medicines, &c., per third article of treaty .....	20,000 00	
		21,250 00
For incidental expenses of this superintendency.....		5,000 00
For transportation, &c.....		5,000 00
For presents, &c., for Indians.....		1,500 00
For adjusting difficulties, &c.....		10,000 00

For subsistence of certain tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory, as follows, to wit:

Purchase of 2,000 pounds of beef per day for Indians upon Grande Ronde reservation, at 10 cents per pound.....	\$18,000 00	
1,200 pounds of beef per day for Indians upon Coast reservation and at mouth of Umpqua river, at 11 cents per pound.....	11,880 00	
Ten tons of flour for Indians at mouth of Umpqua river, in charge of Sub-Agent Drew .....	1,300 00	
Beef for Wascoe and Des Chute tribes, per estimate of Agent Thompson .....	5,000 00	
		36,180 00
For pay of Superintendent .....		625 00
For pay of three agents.....		1,125 00
For pay of four sub-agents.....		1,000 00
For pay of nine interpreters .....		1,125 00
Aggregate of estimate .....		109,667 50

A. F. HEDGES,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, December 8, 1856.*

[Note to Item 17.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
*June 21, 1856.*

SIR: In reply to the inquiry contained in the copy of the letter from H. L. Stevens, of 21st of February last, to you, and transmitted to this office by you on the 16th instant, concerning the claim of Kin-

uwais, under the 10th article of the treaty of 28th March, 1836, with Chippewas and Ottowas, I have to say, that the files of this office exhibit the following payments under said 10th article, viz: twenty-six Indians, at \$500 each, \$13,000; fifty-one, at \$200, \$10,200; and sixty-eight, at \$100, \$6,800; making the entire sum of \$30,000 provided for by that article. It appears, also, from the roll of Indians paid by Colonel Henry Whiting, that the name of Kinuwais, \$100, is on it, but crossed or erased, and the words "not found" written opposite to it, and makes no part of the \$30,000 provided for by the treaty and paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. CLAYTON, *Second Auditor.*

G. W. MANYPENNY, Esq.,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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[Notes to No. 19.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, January 8, 1857.*

SIR: Referring to my letter to the department of the 6th ultimo, in which the suggestion for the increase of the compensation of the agent in charge of the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi was approved, and alluding to the prospect that the treaty with the Creeks and Seminoles can speedily be carried into effect, in accomplishing which, the duties and responsibilities of the agent in charge of the Seminoles west will be greatly increased, I have the honor to suggest that you call the attention of Congress to the propriety of making legal provision for increasing the pay of these officers to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The agent in charge of the Sioux has been appointed by the President, under authority of the 4th section of the act of February 27, 1851, (Statutes, volume 9, page 586,) and the agent in charge of the Seminoles by the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority given by the first section of the act of March 3, 1855, (Statutes, volume 10, page 687.)

The treaty of June 22, 1855, with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, contains provisions under which the Wichitaws, Southern Comanches, and other tribes of the same region, may be colonized in the region south of the Arkansas river, and west of the 98th degree of longitude. With the regular estimates of the office, an item, amounting to \$50,000, was submitted for defraying the expenses of such colonization; and as it seems impracticable, on account of the other duties of the agents in the southern superintendency, and of the special agents in Texas, as well as from the remote position which will probably be assigned the Wichitaws, &c., to entrust to them the supervision of such colonization, it is necessary that an agent be provided to take charge of the tribes to be colonized. I would therefore recommend that the appointment of such an officer be authorized by law, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars.



Herewith is submitted a copy of the correspondence of this office, in June, 1856, with Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, and an extract from a communication addressed to you, under date of the 9th April, 1856, by Chief Justice Kinney, and other prominent individuals at Salt Lake City, by which the propriety of authorizing another minor agent in Utah was brought to the notice of the department. My opinion is, that such agent is needed for the proper management of the service, and I therefore recommend that the appointment of one, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, be authorized by law.

I have the honor, also, to submit an extract from a letter of Governor D. Merriwether, dated August 31, 1856, recommending an additional agent or sub-agent to be stationed in the vicinity of Tucson, to have charge of the Indians within the region known as the Gadsden Purchase. Concurring in his views, I would also respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be called to the subject. Should such an agent be authorized, my opinion is that his pay should be fixed at \$1,500 per annum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, June 17, 1856.*

SIR: Having recently received several communications from citizens of Carson county, in the Territory of Utah, urging the establishment of an Indian agency in that region of country, and the appointment of an Indian agent, I would respectfully request you to favor me with your opinion as to the necessity and propriety of the desired agency, and that you would state what would be the amount of the salary of a minor agent.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JOHN M. BERNHISEL,  
*Delegate from Utah.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, June 26, 1856.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have to remark that, in my judgment, the interests of the citizens, as well the Indians, of Carson valley, Utah Territory, would be promoted by the

establishment there of such an agency as you refer to. The salary of a minor agent, as fixed by law, is \$1,000 per annum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL,  
*House of Representatives.*

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*Extract from a communication of the Hon. J. F. Kinney, chief justice of Utah Territory, and others, of April 9, 1856, to the Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

The undersigned would respectfully represent that the duties in the department of Indian affairs in this Territory are too arduous to be promptly and properly conducted by the few persons who are now intrusted with them. That it is six hundred miles to Carson valley, by way of Humboldt, from this place, and about the same distance to the southern line by way of the military road, and both routes pass through the territory of larger tribes of Indians, who are jealous, hostile, and unacquainted with the policy of government towards them. We therefore earnestly request that a new agency be created in the western portion of this Territory, including the Humboldt, Carson, and Ruby valleys, and the country along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which will embrace, according to the best estimates, about four thousand Indians.

The salary of an agent for this region of country would not exceed the expenses of a visit per annum by an agent from this place; besides, he would then be always among them to cultivate feelings of friendship and amity, and to redress wrongs of both whites and Indians when necessary.

W. W. DRUMMOND,  
*Associate Justice.*

WILLIAM BELL,  
*Postmaster.*

DAVID H. BURR,  
*Surveyor General of Utah.*

GARLAND HART,  
*Indian Agent, Utah.*

J. F. KINNEY,  
*Chief Justice Supreme Court U. S., Territory of Utah.*

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,  
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

*Extract from a letter of D. Meriwether, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, dated Santa Fé, August 31, 1856, addressed to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz :*

“ By the Gadsden treaty we have acquired some five or six thousand Indians, in addition to those previously within this Territory. Most of them are Pueblos, residing in the neighborhood of Tucson, where a military post is about to be established ; and as that section of the country is being settled very fast, an additional agent will become very necessary to protect the interests of these Indians. They are removed to a distance of at least five hundred miles from the Pueblo agency, and two hundred from any other agency ; they are represented as being well disposed towards our people, and worthy of the care and protection of the government.

“ I would therefore recommend that an additional agent or sub-agent be appointed, to be stationed at or near Tucson, and that this appointment be made at as early a day as practicable.

“ I deem this to be a matter of some importance, as over one hundred American families have already settled in the vicinity of these Indians.”

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[Notes to Item No. 20.]

*Estimate of A. G. Mayers, for surveying twenty Indian pueblos in New Mexico.*

[Their limits being one Mexican league north, south, east, and west from their church, making four leagues, and consequently the exterior boundaries of each is eight Mexican leagues ; making twelve leagues of lines to be surveyed to each pueblo, or thirty-one miles and twenty chains to each pueblo, or six hundred and twenty-five miles for the twenty pueblos, at twelve dollars per mile, will amount to seven thousand five hundred dollars.]

SANTA FÉ, *March 1, 1856.*

SIR : At my request, Mr. Ganstson gave me the estimate above of the cost of surveying the twenty pueblos in this Territory. It is absolutely necessary that these lands should be surveyed, and I hope Congress may make an appropriation separate for the survey of these pueblos ; they have other grants that will require to be surveyed. I think the addition of three thousand dollars will be sufficient to cover all expenses.

I should not trouble you with this matter as the surveyor general is now at Washington, but the importance of marking the boundaries of the Pueblo Indians is evident ; they have difficulties of a very serious character among themselves, and the population of the country are continually harassing them ; by having their lands surveyed, they will understand that the government intends to sustain them ; as mat-

ters now are, they are persuaded by designing men that government intends to take their lands; this causes mistrust and doubt in their minds. I hope, sir, that an appropriation to survey will be made, and the surveyor general will no doubt approve of my recommendation. He is fully competent to make an estimate for the purpose; he is well acquainted with Mr. Garretson, who is himself an engineer; by having the lands of the pueblos surveyed and their boundaries marked, it will prevent others from encroaching upon them; it would be the means of quieting their fears that government will despoil them.

I called on acting Governor Davis and told him that I should make these statements; he told me that he approved of my doing so, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. G. MAYERS,  
*Indian Agent for New Mexico.*

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Santa Fé, March 29, 1856.*

SIR: There are two suggestions in the monthly report of agent Mayers worthy the consideration of the Indian department; an appropriation for the surveying and establishing the boundary of the lands belonging to the various Indian pueblos in the Territory, and the repeal, by Congress, of the law of the territorial legislature creating the pueblos bodies politic and corporate, and giving them the right to sue and be sued. The sum mentioned for the survey of the pueblos is, in my opinion, much too large; the land embraced in them is about a league ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) square, and I think the whole work could be done for three thousand dollars, and then pay a very large compensation to the surveyor. These surveys appear the more necessary, as disputes are arising between the Mexican population and Indians, in reference to the boundary of their lands.

The act of assembly, giving these Indians the right to sue and be sued is most mischievous in its tendency, and is working great wrong to this simpl-eminded people.

In my message to the legislative assembly which met the 3d of last December, I urged the repeal of this law strongly upon the attention of the two houses; but they refused to take any action in the matter. The only recourse, then, in the premises is Congress, and I hope that body will act in the matter during the present session. I would have called your attention to this subject long since, had I not understood that Governor Meriwether had already done so.

The difficulty between the two pueblos of Acoma and Laguna, in reference to the boundary of their lands, seems to increase, and their recourse to our courts of law appears to have inflamed the minds of these people against each other to a higher degree than before. Within

a few days, I am informed that the people of Acoma, who always appear to be the aggressors, have taken possession of a portion of the planting ground belonging to Laguna, and assert their intention to retain it by force; and thus the people of Laguna are prevented from putting in their crops as usual. I have also received official information that a party of Mexicans have trespassed upon the lands of the pueblo of San Felipe, and hinder these people planting their usual crops. In view of these difficulties, I will send Agent Mayers to these points, with instructions to reconcile the conflicting claimants until the permanent boundaries of these lands can be duly established. Upon the return of Agent Mayers I will duly report the result of his visit.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. H. DAVIS,

*Acting Governor and Sup't of Indian Affairs.*

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Santa Fé, November 30, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the surveyor general of this Territory has examined and made favorable reports upon the land claims of the following Indian pueblos within this superintendency, viz: James, Acoma, San Juan, Picuris, San Felipe, Pecos, Cochilis, Santa Domingo, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Payuaque, Sandea, Zea, Isleta, Nambe, Tesuque, and Taos, or Jeronimo de Taos. The act of Congress authorizing the examination of these claims requires the surveyor general to make report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which reports are to be laid before Congress for final action; but as several of these pueblos can produce no written grant or other written evidence of title to the lands claimed and occupied by them for the last two or three generations, at least, I take the liberty of inviting your attention to the subject, and herewith enclose you a translation of a portion of a royal ordinance of Spain applicable to these claims. This ordinance grants to each pueblo 600 varas of land, or a little over 550 yards, to be measured from the church of such pueblo, and also authorizes the granting of such additional quantity as may be necessary. No record evidence can be found of any additional quantity of land having been granted, in many instances; but I am informed by Mr. Donaciano Vigil, for many years secretary of New Mexico under the Mexican government, that there was a decree of the viceroy granting to each and every pueblo one league of land, to be measured as above; he says that this decree was formerly filed in his office, and the old citizens of this Territory uniformly concede to each pueblo its league of land.

As the 600 varas secured to each pueblo by the enclosed ordinance is not enough land to enable the Indians to subsist themselves, except the pueblo of Pecos, which is reduced to about a dozen souls, who



have many years since abandoned their lands and are now residing with other pueblos, I would earnestly recommend that Congress should confirm to each pueblo the quantity of land recommended by the surveyor general. If this is not done, much dissatisfaction will be created among an industrious, peaceable, and worthy portion of our population, for in many cases the 600 varas will not cover all the land now under cultivation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MERIWETHER,

*Governor and Sup't. of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.*

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,

*Com. Indian Affairs, Washington city.*

